# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Mr. Albin E. McNamara,
196-41- 45th Ave.,
Flushing, N. Y. L' 11/28/36



BRITISH BREN GUNNER

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@&*! A CONTORTIONIST LIKE YOU OUGHT TO BE IN A CIRCUS
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DON'T LOOK NOW - BUT THERE'S A STORK
SH-HH -- A GOOD SCORE IS BEING BORN - I HOPE
YOU'D BETTER SIT DOWN BEFORE YOU LOOK AT THAT TARGET. BOY DO YOU NEED COACHIN'!
OSCAR OFFHAND
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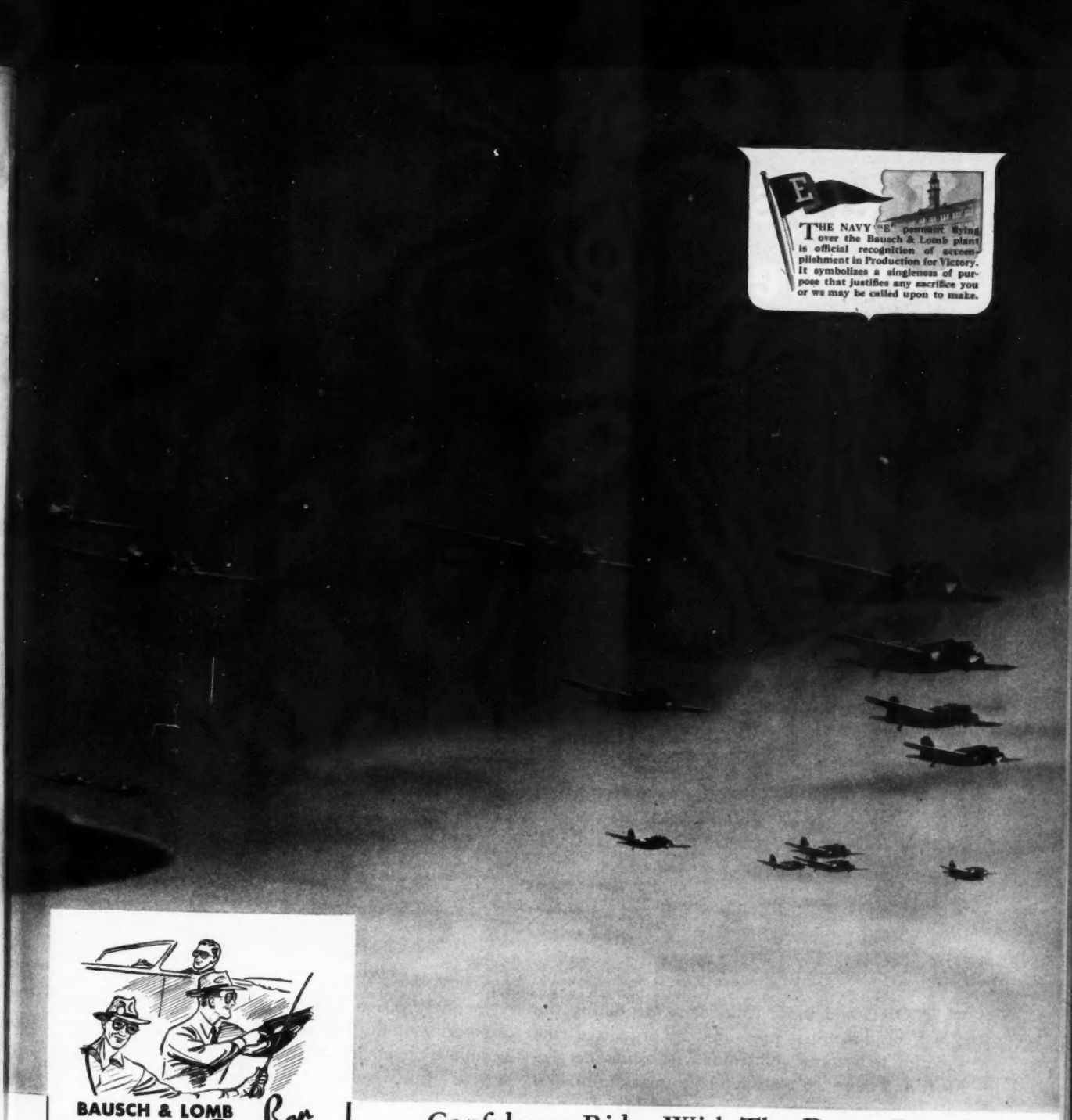

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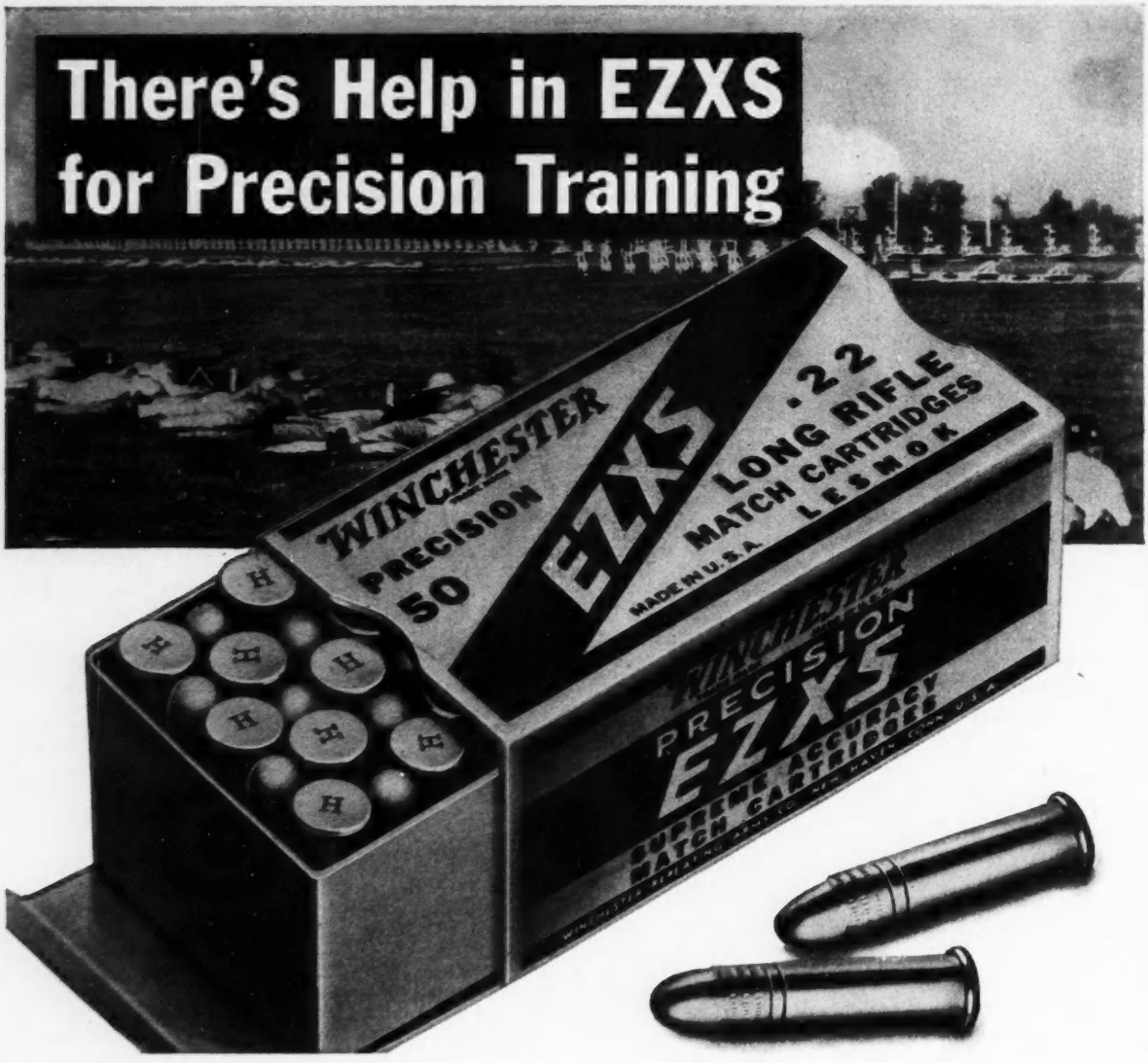


MORE and more Americans are taking the opportunities presented by organized rifle shooting to become well trained, efficient riflemen. More and more the National Rifle Association and rifle clubs are seeking to make the facilities for that training available.

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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

*Official Journal of The National Rifle Association of America*

**THE COVER**—The Canadian soldier on this month's RIFLEMAN, scanning English skies for his first sight of Axis craft, is one of thousands of "Tommies" who have stood ceaseless vigil over the "tight little isle" against the day of Adolph Hitler's threatened invasion. His Bren gun, a Czechoslovakian invention, is standard light "MG" of the British. Our photograph is by William Vandivert, the cameraman responsible for LIFE Magazine's brilliant coverage of the Battle of Britain.

**THE MODERN BRITISH ARMY**, subject of Garrett Underhill's article beginning in this issue, may have its greatest trial this Spring, with Axis hordes already gathering strength for new offensives. The author is military correspondent for LIFE Magazine, will be remembered for his last summer's story on the Russian military machine, which stands as the best reference to date on the Armies of the Soviets.

**"HELL WITH THAT"** marks the return to RIFLEMAN columns of Bert Popowski, popular and prolific outdoor writer. This time his subject is shotguns—and one Eustace, whose highly-seasoned speech is the real excuse for the story. The author is a self-styled "nut about guns," and admits he is leading a young son astray along the same path.

**THE THRILLS OF LION HUNTING** come to life in a Howard Snyder story of experiences in the fine African game country that was the Rift Valley before World War I. Snyder worked and hunted there as a "cowhand," brought back many a startling tale of big cats on the veldt.

**TINKERING TRIGGER PULLS**, that nemesis of the basement gunsmith, is stripped of some of its mystery by Jesse Harpe, the Tampa pistolman. His article, which covers cylinder-guns alone, is to be followed by another on the tricks and short-cuts of dolling up the big .45 Auto.

**THE DOPE BAG'S** series on cartridges, wildcat and otherwise, hits a new high this month with trajectories, ballistic data and powder capacity of a host of standard and custom cartridges, permitting direct comparisons of wildcats with other .22 center-fire cases and loads of known performance and characteristics. Up to now this neat trick has not been attempted, as far as we know, by any gun publication.

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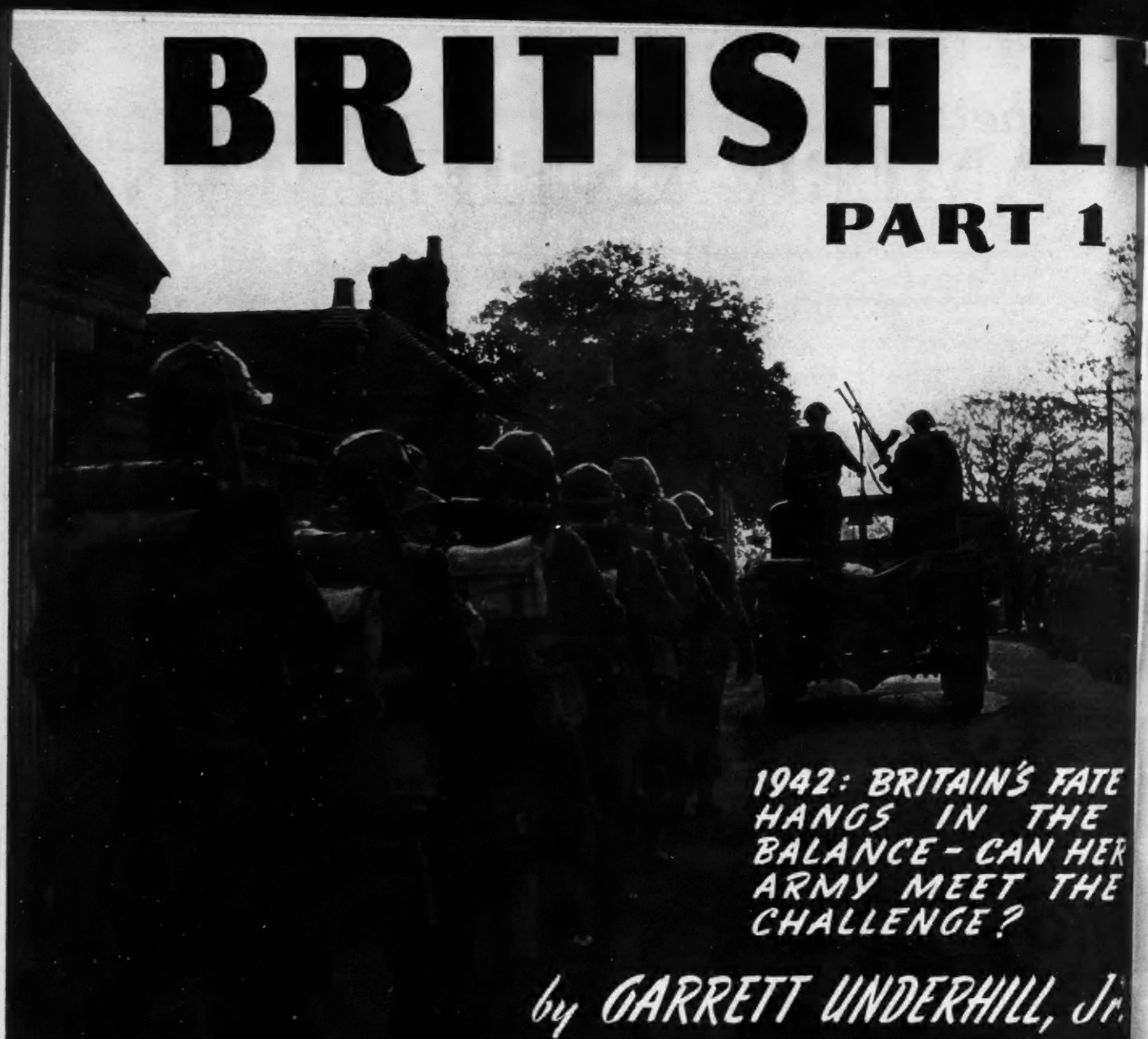
# BRITISH LI

## PART 1




by GARRETT UNDERHILL, Jr.*

As THE LIGHTS HAVE DIMMED, flickered and gone out all over the world, in their fading they have allowed the shadow of defeat to creep across many new battlegrounds of British arms. In the past two-and-a-half years, British weapons have been in action on almost every front. Royal Marines fought in the Netherlands; entire BEF's were engaged in Norway, in Flanders, in France and in the Balkans. Garrisons have been lost in Hong Kong and Crete; mixed Imperial forces battled in Burma and Malaya, while Britishers and Australians have been among the unsuccessful defenders of the Dutch East Indies and the Solomon Islands.

Where the light of victory has shone, there, too, British arms have been on the firing line. In Libya, in Syria, in Eretrea and Ethiopia they have waged successful campaigns. Heavy British infantry tanks have backed up the Russians during the past winter, and MacArthur's Filipinos use a rifle converted from the 1914 British Enfield.

Unfortunately, a great number of Americans who have come into contact with British arms have failed to understand them. They do not recognize that, as long as each nation is different culturally, the arms which are but an expression of a national culture are bound to be different. Hence, the detail or even the general build of, say, a British 3.7-inch anti-aircraft gun may be as queer to the average American as the British habit of time out for tea under any and all conditions. And to an American used to the target-range perfection of a Springfield, the complex but speedy and practical action of the Lee-Enfield will seem equally absurd.

* Without the help of J. J. Reen, foremost authority on British arms and equipment in this country, this study could hardly have been attempted. The son and grandson of British regular officers, Reen is now serving in the United States Army.

# ON AT BAY

To a certain extent, this American attitude is purely hypocritical. Both Britain and America are great peace-loving democracies. Since Prince Albert opened the Crystal Palace in 1851, we have all been firmly convinced that each war is to be the last. The consequence is that in peacetime both our armies are scorned and denied funds. Ordnance men are compelled to achieve miracles on a pittance, and to guess with the rest of the Army on what new designs can be standardized. In the meantime, work goes forward under a heavy burden of red tape, carefully imposed by the watchdogs of a people determined that not a cent shall be wasted by those enemies of world society—the "militarists".

With such a handicap, it is only natural that trouble should result. Lack of funds is a positive bar to production orders. Again and again the American Army has warned that mass production can only be achieved by mass production; that if work proceeds with small lots and orders, production must remain on a craftsmanship basis. In short, the peoples' picayune attitude towards Congressional and Parliamentary appropriations for armies must force the same thought pattern on military personnel. The armies' fight to throw off this incubus can only be successful when the clouds of war so threaten as to make peoples less careful of their pocketbooks. In England's case, the difficulties have been somewhat exaggerated because, till recently, the social caste system precluded officers' taking great interest in the technical, operational and manufacturing details of all matériel. To do so smacked of being "in trade".

The industrial differential is still more marked in view of the fact that British industry itself has operated more on a craftsmanship basis than the American. Design tends to be a trial and error process—called "practical" by our cousins. Prolonged practical experience in colonial wars —including fighting on the Northwest Indian Frontier right up through the present—has given the British Army a penchant for this school of thought. They feel that they can boast of superior field experience, and so not infrequently they criticize the amount of Teutonic forethought which goes into our weapons. They maintain that ours have a layout too obviously "planned from the start," and that theirs, however "muddled through," are more practical.

If the American can bear in mind these facts, and look for the mote in his own eye the meanwhile, he is prepared to appreciate British weapons—even if he does find them heavy-looking, as solid as a good British beefsteak—and often too intricate for really fast production.

Undoubtedly the basic British rifle furnishes the best example of a typical British arm. This rifle is the Short Magazine Lee-Enfield of 1903. Unlike our Springfield, which was tested first in 1901 and appeared in 1903, it has a long history of gradual development. It is a direct descendant of the Lee-Metford of 1888—the first small-bore, high-velocity magazine rifle adopted by the British. By a series of changes, carefully designated by different names, Marks and Stars (*), the Lee-Metford has muddled into the Lee-Enfield of today. Like the Springfield, the "short" Lee-Enfields are compromises between infantry rifles and cavalry carbines. As universal arms they are therefore shorter than the old rifles, and have a normal length of 3-feet 8½-inches. At present, those in wide use consist of two variations. Both are manually-operated Lee bolt-action 8-pound, 10-ounce pieces, rifled on the Enfield system, and fitted with 10-shot protruding Lee magazines fed by .303 rimmed cartridges in "chargers" (clips) of five. The older type, adopted in 1907, is the SMLE Mark III, which has a cut-off sliding from the right side in between the bolt and magazine. Another distinguishing feature—but only of the earlier Mark III's —is the longe-range sight on the left side, consisting of a rear peep and adjustable front button sight graduated from 1700 to 2800 yards. These sights, useful mainly for group firing on areas where enemy personnel has been located, were dropped after 1916. The newer version,

**The rifles of these British regulars afford a visual comparison between the Mark III (left) and new Mk. VI**

Left: British troops still use the Lewis, identifiable by its round pan magazine. Below: A British Bren gun on AA mount. Bren is a Czech invention

Press Association

approved in 1918, discarded both the cut-off and the long-range sight. Called the Mark III*, this rifle was furnished with a flat cocking piece, so constructed as to be interchangeable with that of the Mark III. Many mongrels will be found with the parts of both Marks mixed up.

After being fed with various and sundry cartridges since 1888, the British service rifle now fires Mark VII ammunition, giving a muzzle velocity of 2440 foot-seconds. Though cordite is a notorious barrel-fouler, 37½ grains of it propel each 174-grained jacketed bullet in Mark VII rounds. The cartridge permits a ramp sight zeroed at 200 yards, with a maximum setting of 2000 yards attainable in 25-yard increments, or by micrometer setting at 5-yard intervals through use of the worm-wheel on the right side of the sight leaf.

While it is true that the Lee-Enfield is a bulky and gadgety-looking weapon even to an American accustomed to the deluxe devices of our 1903 Springfield edition of the Mauser, the Lee-Enfield is still a very serviceable arm. In the course of its development, its various models and ancestors fought scores of colonial engagements. Renowned for sturdiness, its action has stood up during many a fire-fight from the sub-zero temperatures of the Arctic to the searing heat of the sandy and dusty deserts of Africa and Asia.

Perhaps because old-style British officers could be great rifle shots without losing caste, no mean attention was given to the consideration of fast, accurate fire under field conditions. Towards this end, the butt has been made removable, so that long, normal, short and even bantam butts may be issued to make the rifle fit the man. Americans may scorn the lack of sling-use and howl at the cocking-on-locking bolt action, but the combination of action design and 10-round magazine is excellent for accurate rapid fire. Dubs can soon attain 10 aimed shots in 40 seconds. Experts have gotten off a phenomenal 60 rounds in a minute.

While well muddled through, and a practical field weapon for the rifleman, the Lee-Enfield is not eminently designed for production. The gauging during manufacture is such that interchangeability of parts is unsatisfactory by American standards. The receiver is a hard machining job, and with all the complexity of fitted butts, fancy muzzle caps and odds and ends, in the four years of the last war there were never enough Lee-Enfields of the Mark III and III* variety. They had to be supplemented by older rifles, and in the Royal Navy they were actually replaced to no small extent by Japanese Arisaka rifles and carbines. The different rifles, the different Marks, stars and types of small arms ammunition all militated against good industrial and maintenance doctrine.

As is bound to happen in democracies where unpreparedness overrules armies, that the Lee-Enfield is here at all today is somewhat of a misfortune. Before the outset of the last war, the British Army had hoped to go over to a new rifle using a ballistically excellent semi-rimless .276 cartridge. The new rifle was to be a Mauser—though the bolt locked on cocking—and was called the Enfield Pattern 13 (1913). Several hundred were manufactured at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock on the Thames. These were issued to troops for service test. When the war came, it was too late to make the change, and so the new rifle was converted to .303, called the Pattern 14 (1914). It was sent to Remington and Winchester for mass production. Far easier to make than the SMLE's, it was rushed out to arm the home Volunteers, and troops abroad. So far as is known, it saw service only in the Near East.

This Pattern 14 is, of course, the rifle that was smoothed

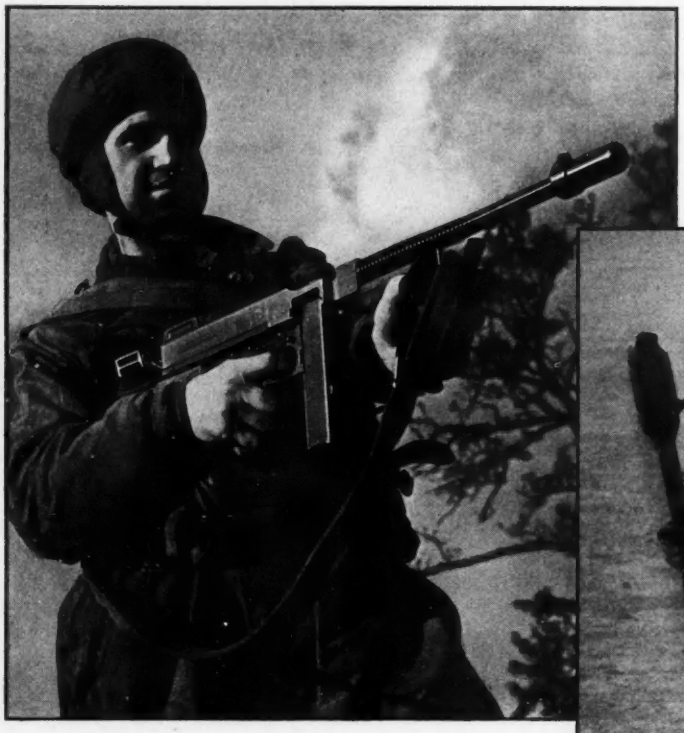
up and chambered to take the .30-'06 as our Model 1917 when America joined the fight against the Kaiser. As such, it is the rifle which armed the majority of our Army when the Springfield couldn't be produced fast enough. Most Americans know it. Some—especially trench fighters—think it long and unwieldy. In reality it is only 3-feet 10½-inches (3¼-inches longer than the Springfield, 2-inches longer than the SMLE), though it does weigh 10 pounds. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly an accurate and very practical weapon. The target experience of the British volunteers proved its accuracy to such a degree that after 1918 the War Office selected it as a sniper's weapon. Fitted with a telescope of the Aldis pattern, it has been issued to snipers and is in that use today.

Lack of preparedness has brought the Pattern 14 out again in this war—because once more the Lee-Enfield cannot be produced in quantity, though England, Canada and Australia all strive together. Photos show that even crack British regiments have been furnished this long rifle. When lend-lease began, America was called on to supplement the deficiency of British small arms, and so in the Canadian Royal Air Force and in the Home Guard in England can be seen the American model 1917 Enfields, carefully distinguished from their .303 brethren by a red band brilliantly painted around the forestock. Thus Enfields are now in use in our State Guard, in the Philippines, and in Canada. In England they are but another rare species among the Home Guards' Ross rifles, Lee-Metfords, Swiss Vetterlis, and other veterans too diverse to mention.

**Reminiscent of Millet's "Man with Hoe" is this study of a British home guard shouldering a Pattern 14 rifle**

Unfortunately this war also caught the British with a new rifle in the test stage. This rifle succeeded a modification of the SMLE Mark III* which was called the Mark V (Mark IV's are conversions from Marks previous to the III). After tentatively approving the Mark V in 1922, and making a few in 1925, this Mark was superseded in 1929 by the new Mark VI now in issue. By and large this new rifle resembles the earlier Marks, but the rear sight is now a peep, and has been moved back over the receiver in order to be close to the eye as in the Pattern 14. The whole receiver has been squared and cleaned up to change the design from that of a peacetime hand-made job to a type more suited to wartime mass-manufacture. The barrel is heavier and stiffer. The method of stocking is simplified, and the safety and action likewise smoothed for production as well as improved slightly. The luxury hunters and perfectionists have also lost out in the muzzle, for now the complex muzzle cap is dropped. The sight with its dog-ear guards has been brutally roughed out and moved down so that the bayonet fixes directly to the barrel. As for the bayonet itself, it has been sensibly shortened from 15 to 7 inches. Now it can ride right on the muzzle without tieing the barrel to the forestock, while retaining enough length for thrusting effectiveness. More than 6 inches of bayonet in a

**Machine gun shortages account for use of old Hotchkiss by these Australians**



Left: British have adopted U. S. "tommy" gun, issue it with both the old circular magazine and this newer vertical type

Below: Grenade thrower attached to rifle is virtually obsolete, has given way to the more practical two-inch trench mortar

Bosshard from B.S.

Below: One of the heavy machine guns used by British is this old-style Vickers-Maxim. It is typical of the recoil-operated, water-cooled guns of World War I

man is likely to bind and cause a broken blade when the stickee twists and falls in his death agony.

Under all these circumstances, it cannot be said that a completely new model has been introduced, even though the Mark VI replaces all Marks now in service in the next few years. Basically the SMLE remains the same, but in this new version indicates a growing British appreciation of manufacturable design. Certainly it shows how difficult it is for an Army to make progress in a Democracy. After almost thirty years of attempted change, spoiled by parsimony and war, the British are still relatively where they were in 1907.

Those who deny that the British are held back on semi-automatics by their mossbacks can with reason point to the rapid adoption of the tommy gun, once its worth in war had been demonstrated to British troops in the face of the enemy. When the Norwegian BEF found themselves chasing up crag and down mountain, trying to make a 22-pound Bren as handy, portable and unfatiguing an automatic weapon as a 9-pound German Schmeisser—and when their officers and NCO's had tried to make their service revolvers (almost worthless over 20 yards) compete with a tommy gun that even a nervous man can spray death with at 200 yards, the British ordered the Thompson submachine gun in quantity from America. At first the drum magazines containing 50 caliber .45 cartridges was supplied. Now late types produced by the Auto-Ordnance Corporation are fed from a vertical 20-round box magazine of the type the Finns found so effective in their Suomi. This tommy, or "squirt" gun is fitted with a muzzle-brake to keep the barrel from climbing

**Stripped of barrel jackets and cooling flanges, these Lewis machine guns are used for short bursts against aircraft attacking convoys**

and firing at the rate of 400 to 800 rounds a minute, is ideal for the soldier who recognizes that, at close quarters, he will be too frightened to use non-machine weapons effectively.

Down in the Western Desert—the Libyan Desert—quantities of German 11.5-mm. Schmeissers may be seen in use along with the Thompsons. As a supplement to their mass-produced Thompsons, the British are supposed to have a new squirt gun of their own. Australia, too, has recently stated that she is manufacturing a tommy gun designed by a young Lieutenant, Evelyn Owen. One advantage claimed is lightness, though its 10½-pounds totals a little more than the weight of the average Thompson. Australians state that it has greater velocity and penetration, but how this can be achieved without a new cartridge is not clear. Why there is need for much penetration in a man-stopper likewise is obscure. The distinguishing characteristics are easily visible from photos, and one can well understand therefrom why it is reputedly very simple to manufacture. One thing about it is certain; the Owens is an all-Australia gun. It is hoped that politics and insularism are not involved, for if they are, and Australia survives, this gun may cause friction between Empire forces.

The British Bren light machine gun is derived from Czech designers who worked for the Czech Army. As the original gas-operated Praga or Z.B.-26 (1926) manufactured at the famous Czech factory at Brno, it has been sold to and used by Czechoslovakia, China, Lithuania, Loyalist Spain, Yugoslavia, Rumania and by Russian guerillas. The Japs have kept them for use whenever they have captured them from the Chinese, who now make them themselves.

When the Bren was finally selected, it was because the British wanted sustained fire. To obtain it in an air-cooled light gun, barrels must be quickly changed. With a Bren, after firing 10 magazines at the rapid rate, the operator merely raises the barrel locking nut catch found on the left. This turns the nut, frees the barrel lugs and permits the hot barrel to be drawn forward and out by the carrying handle attached to it. The whole process of removing a 6-pound barrel takes 6 to 8 seconds.

Unsatisfied with the gun as it was, the British made the barrel heavier for accuracy—for this would prevent jumping around, and also assist in avoiding excessive heating. All the light flanges were removed, as the British did not believe them essential to cooling. Magazine capacity was upped from 20 to 30 rounds, and magazines made loadable from rifle clips by hand in 40 seconds. The fire-rate was cut from 600 rpm to a more sedate 450. The actual rate delivered with accuracy was determined to be 120 per minute, and the normal rate set at 5 bursts of 4 or 5 rounds—or one magazine per minute. To avoid disclosing the location of an automatic weapon prematurely, the Bren is fitted with a switch giving semi-auto fire.

With the change-over to the new .303 cartridge, the rear sight (a peep) was zeroed at 200 yards, and is raised in 50-yard clicks by turning *(Continued on page 20)*

**The side-walls of this Bren gun have been cut away to show working parts. Handle in front of magazine is used to change hot barrel after continuous firing, to prevent malfunctions**

*An Editorial*

# THE KID NEXT DOOR

EVERY TIME YOU READ of a strike in a plant that's producing planes, or guns, or tanks . . . every time you hear someone saying we can't do it, that it will take five years, or two years, or even one year to strike back at the Japs . . . whenever anyone tells you that the Russians can take care of the Nazis . . . that we've got to fight a defensive war for awhile and wait until our strength and our nerve is up to talking back to the enemy, think of it in terms of the youngster next door. The one who went away to be a soldier.

He'll be killed, chances are, because he couldn't have a gun soon enough, and when he did get it there wasn't any time left to teach him how to use it. Or maybe he'll die somewhere on a little Pacific island, trying to hold the other fellow off until we are ready to get into the fight.

A lot of nice American kids are going to die that way—because some other Americans haven't become conscious yet of how big a job we have on our hands, and how little time we have to do it. They'll be killed in Australia and Bataan because their folks in Peoria and Chicago couldn't realize what a spot we are in. They'll be killed in Iceland and North Africa because their own uncles and cousins haven't seen any bombs yet, and can't visualize our danger unless the hell is falling down around their own ears. Every week we lose this spring, every day we lose this summer, is going to add months to the war—and name after name to the Gold Star list. Names that will be there needlessly.

This isn't the sort of sacrifice we have any right to ask of the kids who fight our wars.

The Japs and the Nazis have already learned these things. So have the Russians. That's one of the breaks they got by being "totalitarian". They were ready. But democracies don't work that way. They don't keep huge standing armies on hand "just in case". They don't pile up huge stocks of planes and guns and tanks against the day they'll be needed. Now that all the hell has broken loose, we've got to pay for the fun we had before the war—the low taxes and the freedom of our press, the lack of peacetime conscription and the staggering army budget that the other fellows struggled under. We've got to pay for our vacation.

There are two choices. We can wake up gradually, the way we've been doing. Maybe they'll bomb us a time or two. That will help. Or maybe there will be only the word-of-mouth casualty lists, with somebody we knew cropping up now and then, and finally we'll hear enough of those names that we'll realize the war is pretty close after all. That's the expensive way of waking up. And the cost will be in terms of all the swell American kids who have had to hold the enemy off while we were getting ready—hanging onto little outposts, holding their fingers in the dyke while we ran around yelling for the plumber.

Or we can start that last ditch fight now. A lot of us have. But there are a lot of others who read the papers and see that we got two or three Jap ships, or that the Russians have gained another twenty miles, or that someone says there's a revolution brewing in Germany, and it lulls them to sleep. That's perfectly natural. People are built that way. But right now we can stop being "perfectly natural" human beings. We can change our state of mind, and look things in the eye. We can stop thinking of the Japs as monkeys turned loose with machine guns, and realize that theirs are better soldiers than ours are right now, and better equipped. We're in the same boat when it comes to the "squareheads". And it's going to be an uphill job to train and equip our fellows to the point that they're on par with the Japs and the Jerries.

We can stop worrying about "standards of living" for the folks at home, and worry more about producing things so that those kids on Bataan and in Iceland will have a chance to live. We can stop trying to corral votes by boosting the price of a slaughtered hog, and try devoting ourselves to the job of keeping our men from needless slaughter. We can forget about "politics as usual," and take a more friendly interest in the youngsters in uniform who stand around on strange street corners with a look in their eyes that a guilty conscience might interpret as reproach for doing a halfway job.

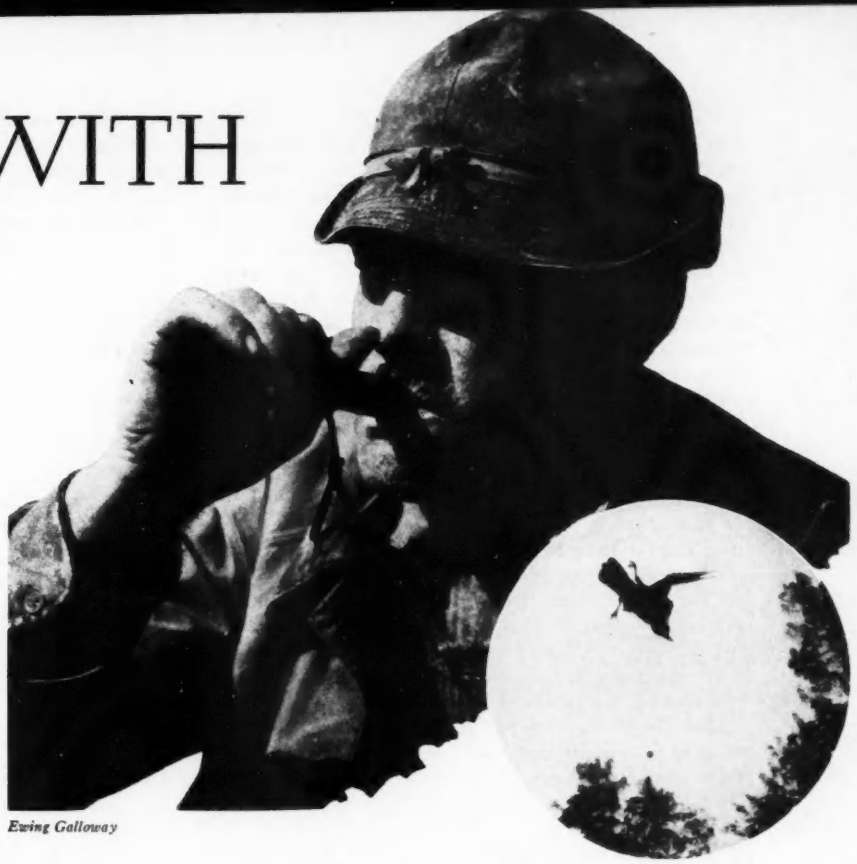
We can realize that this war, our war, could be lost by October, or even by August if things went badly enough. We can stop clinging to every little straw of optimism, and stop telling ourselves it will be a long war, without realizing what a "long war" could do to us.

It's a pretty easy choice—when you think about that kid who lived next door.—J. K. S.

# "HELL WITH THAT—"

## By Bert Popowski

**The Expert Scatter-Gunner Proves that Range, Pattern and Lead are the "Big Three" of Shotgun Efficiency . . . .**



*Ewing Galloway*

FOR YEARS THE AMMUNITION COMPANIES have been drilling new recruits to the present army of 12,000,000 shotgun users in the niceties of the right size of shot for the game being hunted. Their tables call for 9's for woodcock, 7½'s for quail, 6's for partridge and pheasant, 4's for ducks and 2's for geese and turkeys. There's nothing wrong with these tables, yet I've noticed that many an experienced hunter uses one size of shot throughout the game bird season. In spite of this flagrant violation of an established rule, he brings home more than his share of birds.

Eustace is such a one. Many years ago his name was on every trapshooter's lips. Although he still favors 8's for the clays, I noticed that he did equally well with them on the morning's ducks, and pheasants and Hungarians in the afternoon. Then, as evening came on, we located a crow roost and moved in to contribute our quota of "good" crows on the altar of game bird increases.

At the first yell from my crow call the black birds boiled in—spoiling for trouble. For a few minutes we had glorious sport, then Eustace's shells ran out. Knowing his own scattergun ability, he rarely carries more than a very few loads in excess of those needed to bag his limit. Invariably he finds a stray cat or a crow or some other varmint to absorb his spares. Then he has to borrow a gunful "just in case."

Scrupulously honest, neither profanity nor oratory can move him when his hunting cronies protest vociferously as he repays them. For every shell he borrows he returns one—loaded with Number 8 chilled.

"Hell with that," he brushes aside their arguments. "You point your gun right and she'll kill 'em just as dead with 8's as with 4's. Why I once killed a loco steer at 30 yards—with 8's."

In this particular crow roost we were both shooting 12 gauge guns so I passed over my shellbag and continued calling.

"Maybe they won't pattern in your gun," I warned.

"Hell with that," burbled Eustace through a cheekful of cut plug. "Call 'em in," snicking shells into his scattergun.

With nothing to do but call crows I kept track of the shells of various loads and the crows they killed. They totaled as follows:

36 shells loaded with 6's killed 28 crows, or 90 per cent.
15 shells loaded with 4's killed 13 crows, or 87 per cent.
19 shells loaded with 2's killed 17 crows, or 89 per cent.

"Guess that gun of yours patterns 6's better than the larger shot," I commented, as we picked up featherlight shell bags and walked out to the car.

"Hell with that," disclaimed Eustace, half-drowning a late grasshopper with a choke-bored stream of bug juice. "If they're in range and you lead 'em right—bingo—and down they come."

Perhaps Eustace's kill in that crow roost doesn't prove a thing. If pressed, I'll admit it. But my contention remains: that lacking a robot to do the shooting, our best clue to uniform performance with various shot sizes rests in the hands of the experts—the nearest human approach to mechanically perfect performance. Too, the experts are better judges of range and can give the various shot sizes the most nearly uniform test possible within human limitations.

Individual guns, too, have their differences. As a result we'll have to start from some common footing. Perhaps the degree of choke is that starting point.

The effective pattern of a shotgun is always measured by its ability to place a certain percentage of the load within a 30-inch circle at a range of 40 yards. That's par.

A full choke bored gun should put a minimum of 70 per cent of its pellets in the circle. An improved-modified choke should score 65 per cent, a modified 60 per cent, a quarter choke bore 55 per cent, an improved cylinder bore should plant 50 per cent of its pellets in the ring. Don't forget that each gun is an individual and that the full choke bored gun you test may score 75 per cent with 6's and only 65 per cent with 4's. But if it is bought from a reputable manufacturer it has been tested with various loads and has passed the tests which admit it to the classification stamped on it by the manufacturer.

However, should a gun fail to equal or exceed the minimum requirements set up for its particular choke, one of two things is at fault. Either the maker is entirely too optimistic in regard to that gun's patterning ability and has erred in indicating choke, or you should switch shot sizes until you find one that patterns according to the chart above. It goes without saying that enough shots should be fired to establish two things: first, that the gun is being held so the center of its pattern falls fairly upon the 30-inch testing circle; and second, that enough shots are fired to compute an average pattern.

Sometimes a relatively loose pattern will become appreciably more dense as the powder charge behind it is increased. Sometimes the reverse is true. But once you find a load that shoots a "picture" pattern, that's the load to stick to—regardless of ammunition charts and old wives' tales to the contrary.

Occasionally you will find a gun that shoots a beautiful pattern with 6's but scatters all over Brown County with 4's. Barrels that throw faulty patterns of large shot can often be corrected by having some of the choke bored out. It is usually best to query the manufacturer about his ability to do the job (especially in these days of defense work) and then furnish some shells of the load with which you plan to do most of your shooting.

Once your pattern is tight enough to envelop your game in its leaden hail the next step is to become conversant with the range at which your gun will do its best execution. The 12-gauge shotgun should be effective on most feathered game at 40 yards, regardless of what choke is employed. The 16-gauge is at least 5 yards less effective and the 20-gauge 10 yards less effective than the 12.

It follows that a shotgun which gives you a good pattern at 40 yards will give you a proportionately good one at longer ranges. But it is absurd to suppose that if one had an ideal gun—which patterned every size of shot perfectly, according to choke—it would perform identically at identical ranges with various sizes of shot on various game.

If you expect uniform performance in your scattergun, the first thing to learn is precisely what 30, 35 and 40 yards looks like if you shoot a 20, 16 or 12 gauge, respectively. Next, exceed those ranges only when you've a shot that exposes the birds' vitals and with a gun that is bored to an improved-modified or full choke. Even then, on straightaway birds, it is foolhardly to take the shot unless you've had time enough to get on the target before it reaches that range. Not only is it putting the maximum distance behind it in minimum time, but it has the additional advantage of having its vitals protected with feathers, muscle and bone—none of which is vital tissue.

Two years ago my 10-year-old son nudged my conscience so irresistibly that an Ithaca featherweight pump in 20 gauge resulted. Phlegmatic by nature, I knew he would be slow on many of his Opening Day shots. So I carried a 12 instead of the Remington Model 17 that had been my favorite pheasant gun for 15 seasons.

On Opening Day I was just to his right and rear, so I could coach him on birds getting up. This put me in excellent position to estimate the lead required and shout such instructions as "Foot to the left" or "Just under it" as birds quartered or flew straight away.

On his fifth bird he started to "stretch" for it on a straightaway. Both legs dropped and I hurriedly added the persuasion of a 12 gauge load of 6's to bring it down and save the cripple. We spent more time in pointing out the reasons for passing up long shots on straightaway birds, and the lesson hasn't had to be repeated.

Since then we have cultivated naturally inquisitive natures on most of our trips afield. Endless checking of distances and leads together with a knack of accurate observation, even under adverse conditions, has enabled us to cull our share of birds out of relatively few chances, with a minimum of cripples to mar our pleasure afield.

Two boogies laid in early graves were the ones of drift and drop of shot at the longer ranges. Since the muzzle velocity of the standard shotgun load and the low speed of the .22 are nearly the same, we reasoned they would be similarly affected.

A series of shots, riding a 20-mile wind, was first fired in order to establish that the gun didn't pattern to one side or the other of a vertical line drawn through the middle of a 30-inch circle placed 40 yards distant. That established, we paced off the same distance so that we were shooting broadside to the wind.

We found that the drift was approximately an inch at that range and any hunter who wants to compensate an inch for his hold at 40 yards can do so. It won't help his average of clean kills. In simple words, if the target had been moved an inch to the leeward side the number of pellets averaged in six shots would have been identical in a 20-mile wind.

By bisecting the target with a horizontal line, establishing the center of the pattern at 40 yards, and then moving the target out to 60 yards we further established that a drop of approximately 2 inches was in evidence at the 20-yard increase in distance.

The final step in training the scattergun tyro in the fundamentals of the sport is the problem of establishing the proper lead. The two fundamental schools of thought on this subject are: first, those who swing faster than the speed of the game and press the trigger as the gun passes their target; and, second, those who establish the proper lead and keep it as the gun is fired. There is a third, and more sensational, line of reasoning that is sometimes applied with infrequently unusual results. Its subscribers select a spot ahead of the target, based on their judgment of the speed of the game and their own reflexes, and shoot at it. It falls in the same class as the Wild West gunmen who "fanned" their six-guns and is indulged in by the same type of shooters—with identical results!

Perhaps the selection of a shot size should have prefaced all this theory. Certainly the shotgun devotee should know what the various shot sizes are intended for, whether he ever intends to use nine-tenths of them or not. Any shot size, to be effective, must have enough velocity and striking energy to bring down its game. That is the reason large shot generally gets the call for long ranges, in spite of its inability to put as many pellets in any given target as the smaller sizes.

Eustace knew this as well as anyone. However, he preferred to bring down his birds by sprinkling them liberally with Number 8's, depending on enough of the tiny pellets to lodge in the head, neck, and along the spinal column to drop them stone dead.

"When I was a boy we did all our market hunting with small shot," he told me. "If we reached out with fine shot, the birds' feathers and meat saved them from it and we wasted our ammunition. But the birds we dropped stayed right where they fell until picked up. We couldn't afford the time to be chasing cripples."

"I wonder if they used small shot in those big punt guns on rafts of ducks and geese," I hinted.

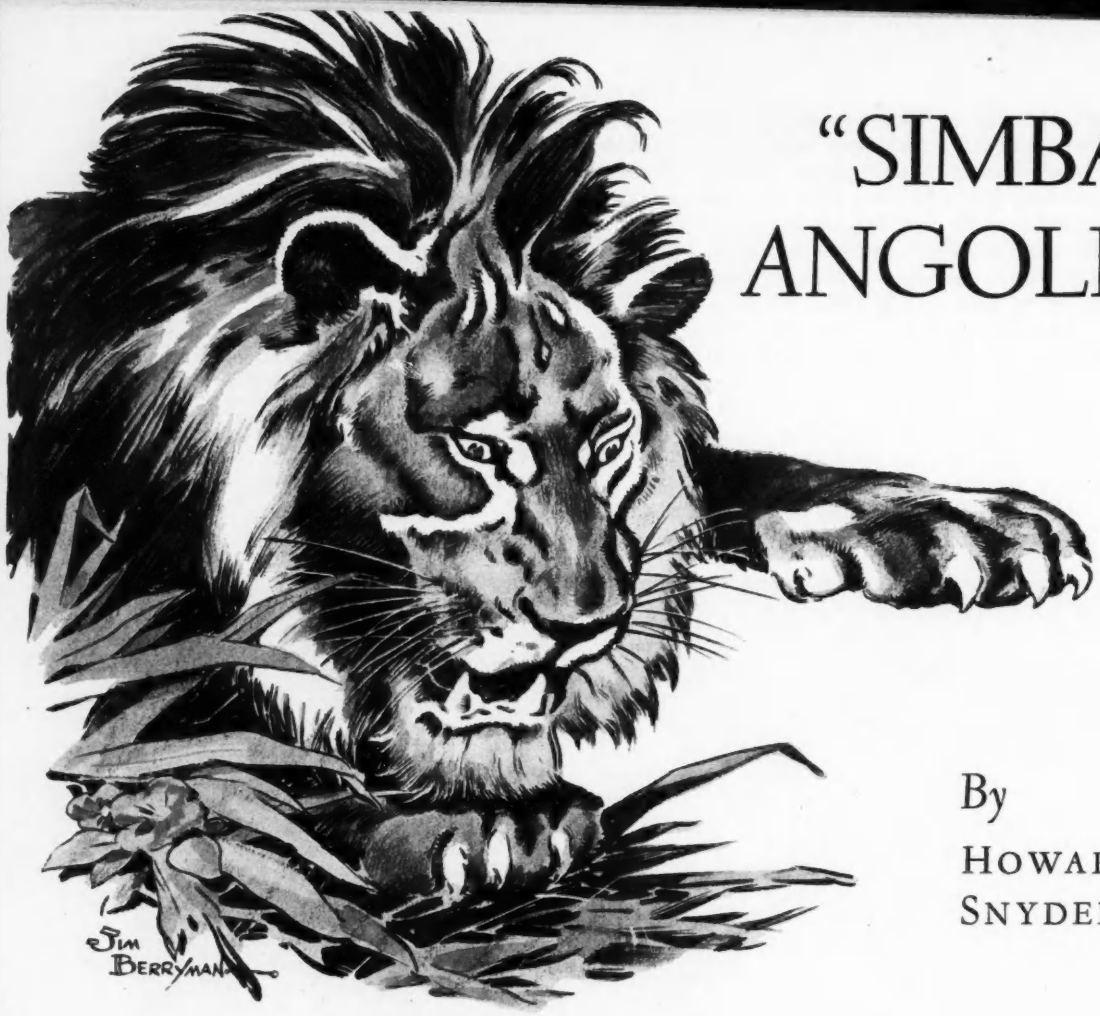
"Hell with that," retorted Eustace. "You'll find gangsters in every profession and no market hunter that took pride in delivering nicely-killed birds ever did any pot shooting.

"Sometimes we decoyed flocks of cans so they lit 30 yards from the boat. Then when we came up they'd all jump going away and a light load of fine shot would hit their backbones, heads and necks, without a shot to be found in the breast meat. And you know that a crippled can or redhead is a lost bird in the middle of a big lake, so we were shooting for clean kills and good meat."

*Ewing Galloway*

Now I'm between the devil and the deep blue sea. I'm a life-long devotee of 6's for all my game bird shooting, taking ducks, pheasants, Hungarians and partridge and prairie chicken with the one size. Maybe I'd better take a leaf from Eustace's book and go to finer shot.

Hell with that. I'm used to the ranges at which I *know* 6's will do the trick on the birds named above (yes, and on crows, too) and I'll pin my faith on putting the pattern on 'em with the correct lead. They'll drop, too!




# "SIMBA, ANGOLIA!"

By
HOWARD
SNYDER

SUKALI WAS A CHOCOLATE-BROWN MASAI LAD, half-starved and wearing only a greasy leopard skin when he came to us not long after I began work on the Rift Valley ranch. Like all of his ancient, warring tribe, he was proud, arrogant and full of daring. And what courage, what supreme, fatal courage that lad had. Sukali died a horrible death.

Several months after Sukali began to work on the ranch some marauding lions drifted into the valley from the scrub country beyond the escarpment. The big cats hid out in a narrow strip of forest that crossed the ranch near a creek, and at night would come in after the donkeys of the natives. Each day Sukali and some of the other Masai youths went out hunting for the lions, but each day the big cats managed to evade them.

Then one evening, just as it was getting dark, I passed a cluster of native huts of grass, bush and daub, in one of which Sukali lived. Even before I reached the huts, I could hear a crowd of screaming men and women running for their lives. A lion had found its way through the stockade-like fence around the village, and only a moment before had actually entered Sukali's own hut. The brave lad was at that very moment fighting it single-handed, trying desperately to save his bed-ridden old mother from the vicious beast. He had only a spear.

I threw the reins of my bridle over my pony's head and hit the ground. Grabbing my rifle from the leather scabbard, I ran toward the hut. The nerve-shattering growling and snarling of the beast and the frantic screaming of the old woman fairly split the air. The mere volume of sound was appalling, and the awful noise continued as I raced across the compound. Then before I could reach the hut the noise died suddenly. Not a sound remained in the half-dark cluster of huts.

The little three-foot hole that served for a door was opposite the side of the hut I was approaching. The sun was gone now and there were huts in every direction. I could not know whether the lion had escaped into the darkness or had been killed by Sukali's spear. I kicked a hole in the flimsy wall, and on hearing nothing of the lion, struck a match to a handful of grass which I twisted out of the wall of the hut, and threw the burning torch on the floor for light. The lion had escaped.

Sukali lay gasping his life out in a pool of blood, his throat and belly torn badly, and the old woman was dead by Sukali's side. Her face was badly bitten and covered with blood. Sukali's stubby spear lay on the ground, red from one end to the other.

I laid the dying lad by the side of his mother on a grass mat that had served as a bed, and when Sukali ceased to

**STALKING A MAN-KILLER IS RISKY BUSINESS**

breathe a few moments later, spread over the bodies the dirty cow hides they had used for bed covers. I would have to see that their deaths were reported to the authorities and make arrangements for help in cremating or burying the bodies. The help would have to be white—no native, under any consideration, would lend a hand in a tragedy such as this.

All night long the village was a red glare. Fires were kept burning in the compound and men stood guard, ready to hurl their spears should the lion again enter the compound. The women and children, terror-stricken, huddled in the huts and tried to seal up the door-holes with anything at hand.

Morning finally dawned clear and cool, and we were off after the killer just as the sun peeped over the horizon. A glittering sea of dew-wet vegetation lay before us. I carried my Winchester .405 and Old Gin, the Masai who hunted and worked often with me, carried one of his master's double-barreled rifles. Our Kikuyu porters carried water sacks, food for the day and their spears. A few squatters and our Masai trackers joined us at the village where the tragedy had taken place.

Ahead of us were several dongas—wooded gulleys that lay between us and the dense riverine forest for which we were headed. Down in the dongas were mud-rimmed water-holes, surrounded by the dense gully-bottom undergrowth. For a few hundred yards from the village the spoor was easily followed. The ground was muddy and the lion's tracks easily seen. Then, too, there was blood spoor.

At the first water-hole we found tracks of different sizes. A lioness must have been mixed up in the raid on the village. Driving the dongas would be all but impossible, and far too dangerous. Only on the ridges between them did the undergrowth thin out. The affair began to look risky for us all.

We went on to the second donga and at the first water-hole we again saw tracks of different sizes. All around the water-hole the ground was muddy, and there was a narrow naked rim where animals had trampled about it through the long dry season just ended.

Old Gin and the men left me at the water-hole and took a game path that led them up the donga to another water-hole. As I was there alone at the water-hole, a gruesome tragedy took place along a game path not far away. A buck, black with sweat, flying for its life, had just passed me. A moment later a pack of five wild dogs overtook it. They tossed it about in the most savage manner I have ever seen. The buck never touched the ground but was torn to pieces in the air. There is no animal in all Africa more ferocious in attack than these vicious killers. The squealing of the buck made me sick. Hardly had they reached their quarry when the stillness of early morning was broken by my rifle's heavy reports. Two of the five brindled curs doubled up convulsively and a third gasped and gagged nearby before the remaining two got out of range.

I had hardly reloaded when I heard the screeching of monkeys in the bushes along a game path behind me and not far from the water-hole. I immediately dropped down behind a sheltering pile of rocks and cautiously raised my head. There is always a reason for that cry of alarm from patas monkeys. I watched eagerly but could see only the gentle waving of bush tops in the light breeze. Off on the veldt I could hear an ostrich booming and the insane laughter of a hyena. Near at hand the monkeys kept up their screeching.

Directly, the undergrowth near the place where I heard the monkeys began rustling violently. Something was forcing a passage. My breath came quickly. Whatever it was moved toward me, yet a long way off. I watched through my glass. A moment later the shaggy head of a lion emerged from the undergrowth. It was coming up the path in short rushes, its belly on the ground. It would stop, stand motionless a moment, then dash forward a few yards and spread out again on the ground. I watched breathlessly through my glass. Where vines and limbs overhung the path over which the lion moved its tawny bulk simply disappeared. Then when it moved into the clear again I could see it plainly. The lion had evidently seen people moving about and was trying to reach some of us, not knowing that I lay in hiding. I intended to shoot when the lion came within two hundred yards of me. Soon it would be within range, a few seconds now. Through my glass I could see its yellow-green eyes, the shaggy tawny-grey mane with the ruff of black hair down the middle of it. The head would go up abruptly, then

down to the ground. I got a fresh grip on my nerves. Now of all times should I keep cool and do straight shooting. I raised my rifle to my shoulder. The right moment had almost come. The cool stock pressed my cheek, my finger was on the trigger. . .

*"Bwana, simba, angolia!* Master, lion, look out!" A native yelled frantically from somewhere behind the lion. Instantly the beast sprang into the bush and I fired from where I crouched. I could see the mud splatter up in the path where my bullet struck and knew that I had fired too slowly. The lion was lost in the bush and the whole thing spoiled by the native returning from the water-hole in front of Old Gin and his men.

Gin had seen no tracks around the water-hole he had visited. After directing two of the porters to gather up the dead dogs and secure them to a pole for carrying, Gin and I and the trackers went on. Beyond the donga toward the forest, the veldt lay flat and grassy, dotted here and there with clumps of cedar bushes. The little coppices were dense, with cedars and sun-bleached grass, and tangled with acacia bushes and creepers. It was into these coppices that the trackers led us.

When the spoor led into a coppice and no trace of the beast could be found leading out, we thought we might drive our quarry out into the open. I took my stand on an ant-hill near where the lion had entered the thicket. Old Gin and one of his men went to the opposite side. The trackers and porters who had joined us began shouting, blowing cow horns and showering the coppice with stones. Suddenly I heard a menacing snarl and shouted at the beaters to stop the racket, but they were too excited to hear anything. The natives kept right on and a moment later a lioness broke cover directly in front of me. The natives panicked and ran for their lives, directly between me and the lioness. I finally managed to fire, but to no advantage.

Before I could reload and fire again, the lioness had overtaken a naked Masai youth, stood up on her hind legs and knocked him to the ground. He went down under the blows just as I fired the second time. A snarling cough rattled in the beast's throat, slavering jaws snapped shut on empty air a time or two and the vicious killer lay by the side of the Masai youth, twitching and gasping for breath. Blood flowed out of its mouth and from a wound in its shoulder.

The poor Masai was a horrible sight. I washed his wounds then and there and directed two of the men to help him back to Sukali's ill-fated village. The poor fellow was altogether brave during it all and urged me to do my job thoroughly. Our trackers assured us that the lion had cleared out from the coppice and I figured that it would make for the forest.

Old Gin and I climbed a ridge, still nearer the forest, and sat down to look and listen. I searched the surrounding veldt far and near, looking through my glass for a brown spot on the landscape that might be a lion. The trackers tried to follow the spoor but were not having much luck. They were scattered out in various directions around us. Near the forest I could see a herd of Thompson's gazelles grazing quietly; to my right along the base of the escarpment a pack of baboons played over the rocks and far out across the valley I could see with my naked eye some black dots—wart hogs out feeding.

Suddenly my eyes rested on something directly in front of us but a long way off, sitting on its haunches like a house cat. I thought it was a cheetah, but could not see clearly. By this time the sun was high in the sky and heat devils distorted the landscape. Even with my binoculars I could not make out what it was. If it was a cheetah I could see no spots on it. The sky was a glare of dazzling light, and the tropical sun was almost straight overhead. Directly the animal stood up and walked out in clear view. I sucked in my breath at that sight. It was a shaggy-maned lion—no doubt the very one in which we had such special interest.

Old Gin and I eased off the ridge and with two of our trackers began stalking the lion. This is no easy thing to do with an African sun pouring down and the earth hot and steaming. We crawled behind ant-hills and coppices; ants, ticks and flies tormented us. The talons of thorns and nettles tore us from head to foot and sweat streamed down our faces. Sharp-edged stones cut my knees, but we kept going. When we had to go through a jungle of undergrowth, Old Gin wielded his bush knife with dexterity, cutting the twisted lianas and thornbush.

At every opportunity I looked at our lion. We had not gone far before he edged up against a thorn tree and sat down on his haunches again. Once when I looked through my glass, I could see the beast open his great jaws and yawn, laying bare his yellow fangs.

It was slow business, this pushing across the veldt. We went on and on and finally reached a pile of rocks with a scattering of bushes. Kneeling behind an upthrust rock, I looked once more. There was nothing but sun-yellowed grass where we had last seen the lion. I scrutinized the rocks, the bushes, the whole landscape but saw nothing. Old Gin raised up from the ground behind me to a sitting position and began to search. Even as we stared off across the veldt, I was stiffened in my tracks by an air-quivering growl. A huge, grizzled head rose not seventy-five feet from me. Above a dense tangle of tan-skinned grass were its yellow-fanged jaws, half open now, upper lip crinkled and amber-yellow unblinking eyes glaring. The sullen, throaty snarling continued.

The lion stepped behind a pile of rocks, and I could hear it trotting back and forth. The end of its black-tipped tail, now stiffened like a rod and held straight up over the beast's rump, was visible above the rocks. Without daring to take my eyes off the lion and the rocks, I motioned for Old Gin to come up to my side. Slowly I eased the big .405 Winchester over the rocks in front of me. My heart began to hammer. This wouldn't do. I stopped my efforts for a few moments and got hold of myself.

An aged lion is always hungry and this one had a taste for human blood. He was sure to be a nasty customer. Once the great head shot out for an instant from behind the rocks. The lion's nostrils twitched, his glaring eyes widened. Then his rump showed for a second high above the rocks.

I have no idea how long the Masai and I waited there on our knees. I was sure that every hair on my head had time to turn gray while we waited. My heart lost a beat when I saw just enough around a rock to make out the great beast twitching its whiskers against the breeze. In the silence I could hear Old Gin breathing at my side. This time the lion must have seen us and got a strong whiff of our scent, for an instant later from behind the rocks came a full-throated roar and the lion shot out from around the pile of rocks at an incredible speed.

Quickly but deliberately I pulled my rifle stock to my cheek. Once again the crash of my .405 broke the sun-blistered stillness of the veldt. The murderous killer stopped not more than thirty feet from the pile of rocks behind which we still crouched. Struck two smashing blows, the lion turned a complete somersault. Its hind quarters were toward me when its career of blood and depredation ended. It lay on the ground, its breath rattling in its throat. Shoulders and lips twitched for a moment and the tawny killer lay still on the veldt.

We came out from behind the rocks and stood there by the dead lion. Silently I vowed that I would return to my beloved Montana and its sage brush and forever forego such hazardous work as that of breeding cattle in equatorial Africa. Old Gin joined me, his black face split with a white-toothed grin. To a native, the height of all glory is to kill a lion. The natives would return now to the homestead and their own village in a triumphal spirit.

As darkness fell late that evening over the desolate veldt, the rancher and I cremated Sukali and his mother, burning the bodies and the hut together. The black African sky was splashed with a bloody glare as the embers of the hut crumbled over them.

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# The Legislative Front:

**Federal Explosives Act**—The portion of the law which affects NRA members is the provision that dealers selling or handloaders purchasing smokeless powder must obtain permits under regulations issued by the Bureau of Mines. These permits cost twenty-five cents. In most counties they are issued by the County Clerk or Clerk of the County Court. If the County Clerk is not issuing permits he will probably be able to advise where they are being issued. Individuals already having a quantity of smokeless powder must also obtain a permit. The law does not require permits for sale, purchase or possession of loaded ammunition.

We have found the attitude of the officials of the Bureau of Mines to be very friendly toward the Association and its members, and very sensible in its administration of the act. It is not believed that any difficulty will be encountered in obtaining permits, but if there are any foolish or seemingly unnecessary delays, members are requested to report the circumstances, completely but concisely, to Association Headquarters so the matter can be taken up immediately with Bureau of Mines officials.

**Order Stopping Small Arms Sales**—The W.P.B. has issued an order freezing all stocks of small arms until June 1st. The W.P.B. officials responsible are entirely friendly to the shooting game, and have no idea of putting sportsmen or dealers out of business, nor has it any connection with firearms registration. Every possible effort is being made to establish American forces as offensive combat units. It follows that the task of interior guard duty will fall to State Guard and similar units. They will need arms. The order was intended to prevent dissipation of present stocks and to ascertain how many guns of the right type were already available. Only a limited number of types and calibers can be used for guard purposes. It is expected that an order will be issued prior to June 1 permitting the resumption of sales of a major portion of stocks on dealers' shelves. Some dealers have inferred that arms may now be purchased on priority orders. This is not correct. Priority orders have no connection whatever with sales at retail. It remains perfectly within the law to purchase, sell or trade used guns.

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The poor Masai was a horrible sight. I washed his wounds then and there and directed two of the men to help him back to Sukali's ill-fated village. The poor fellow was altogether brave during it all and urged me to do my job thoroughly. Our trackers assured us that the lion had cleared out from the coppice and I figured that it would make for the forest.

Old Gin and I climbed a ridge, still nearer the forest, and sat down to look and listen. I searched the surrounding veldt far and near, looking through my glass for a brown spot on the landscape that might be a lion. The trackers tried to follow the spoor but were not having much luck. They were scattered out in various directions around us. Near the forest I could see a herd of Thompson's gazelles grazing quietly; to my right along the base of the escarpment a pack of baboons played over the rocks and far out across the valley I could see with my naked eye some black dots—wart hogs out feeding.

Suddenly my eyes rested on something directly in front of us but a long way off, sitting on its haunches like a house cat. I thought it was a cheetah, but could not see clearly. By this time the sun was high in the sky and heat devils distorted the landscape. Even with my binoculars I could not make out what it was. If it was a cheetah I could see no spots on it. The sky was a glare of dazzling light, and the tropical sun was almost straight overhead. Directly the animal stood up and walked out in clear view. I sucked in my breath at that sight. It was a shaggy-maned lion—no doubt the very one in which we had such special interest.

Old Gin and I eased off the ridge and with two of our trackers began stalking the lion. This is no easy thing to do with an African sun pouring down and the earth hot and steaming. We crawled behind ant-hills and coppices; ants, ticks and flies tormented us. The talons of thorns and nettles tore us from head to foot and sweat streamed down our faces. Sharp-edged stones cut my knees, but we kept going. When we had to go through a jungle of undergrowth, Old Gin wielded his bush knife with dexterity, cutting the twisted lianas and thornbush.

At every opportunity I looked at our lion. We had not gone far before he edged up against a thorn tree and sat down on his haunches again. Once when I looked through my glass, I could see the beast open his great jaws and yawn, laying bare his yellow fangs.

It was slow business, this pushing across the veldt. We went on and on and finally reached a pile of rocks with a scattering of bushes. Kneeling behind an upthrust rock, I looked once more. There was nothing but sun-yellowed grass where we had last seen the lion. I scrutinized the rocks, the bushes, the whole landscape but saw nothing. Old Gin raised up from the ground behind me to a sitting position and began to search. Even as we stared off across the veldt, I was stiffened in my tracks by an air-quivering growl. A huge, grizzled head rose not seventy-five feet from me. Above a dense tangle of tan-skinned grass were its yellow-fanged jaws, half open now, upper lip crinkled and amber-yellow unblinking eyes glaring. The sullen, throaty snarling continued.

The lion stepped behind a pile of rocks, and I could hear it trotting back and forth. The end of its black-tipped tail, now stiffened like a rod and held straight up over the beast's rump, was visible above the rocks. Without daring to take my eyes off the lion and the rocks, I motioned for Old Gin to come up to my side. Slowly I eased the big .405 Winchester over the rocks in front of me. My heart began to hammer. This wouldn't do. I stopped my efforts for a few moments and got hold of myself.

An aged lion is always hungry and this one had a taste for human blood. He was sure to be a nasty customer. Once the great head shot out for an instant from behind the rocks. The lion's nostrils twitched, his glaring eyes widened. Then his rump showed for a second high above the rocks.

I have no idea how long the Masai and I waited there on our knees. I was sure that every hair on my head had time to turn gray while we waited. My heart lost a beat when I saw just enough around a rock to make out the great beast twitching its whiskers against the breeze. In the silence I could hear Old Gin breathing at my side. This time the lion must have seen us and got a strong whiff of our scent, for an instant later from behind the rocks came a full-throated roar and the lion shot out from around the pile of rocks at an incredible speed.

Quickly but deliberately I pulled my rifle stock to my cheek. Once again the crash of my .405 broke the sun-blistered stillness of the veldt. The murderous killer stopped not more than thirty feet from the pile of rocks behind which we still crouched. Struck two smashing blows, the lion turned a complete somersault. Its hind quarters were toward me when its career of blood and depredation ended. It lay on the ground, its breath rattling in its throat. Shoulders and lips twitched for a moment and the tawny killer lay still on the veldt.

We came out from behind the rocks and stood there by the dead lion. Silently I vowed that I would return to my beloved Montana and its sage brush and forever forego such hazardous work as that of breeding cattle in equatorial Africa. Old Gin joined me, his black face split with a white-toothed grin. To a native, the height of all glory is to kill a lion. The natives would return now to the homestead and their own village in a triumphal spirit.

As darkness fell late that evening over the desolate veldt, the rancher and I cremated Sukali and his mother, burning the bodies and the hut together. The black African sky was splashed with a bloody glare as the embers of the hut crumbled over them.

# The Legislative Front:

**Federal Explosives Act**—The portion of the law which affects NRA members is the provision that dealers selling or handloaders purchasing smokeless powder must obtain permits under regulations issued by the Bureau of Mines. These permits cost twenty-five cents. In most counties they are issued by the County Clerk or Clerk of the County Court. If the County Clerk is not issuing permits he will probably be able to advise where they are being issued. Individuals already having a quantity of smokeless powder must also obtain a permit. The law does not require permits for sale, purchase or possession of loaded ammunition.

We have found the attitude of the officials of the Bureau of Mines to be very friendly toward the Association and its members, and very sensible in its administration of the act. It is not believed that any difficulty will be encountered in obtaining permits, but if there are any foolish or seemingly unnecessary delays, members are requested to report the circumstances, completely but concisely, to Association Headquarters so the matter can be taken up immediately with Bureau of Mines officials.

**Order Stopping Small Arms Sales**—The W.P.B. has issued an order freezing all stocks of small arms until June 1st. The W.P.B. officials responsible are entirely friendly to the shooting game, and have no idea of putting sportsmen or dealers out of business, nor has it any connection with firearms registration. Every possible effort is being made to establish American forces as offensive combat units. It follows that the task of interior guard duty will fall to State Guard and similar units. They will need arms. The order was intended to prevent dissipation of present stocks and to ascertain how many guns of the right type were already available. Only a limited number of types and calibers can be used for guard purposes. It is expected that an order will be issued prior to June 1 permitting the resumption of sales of a major portion of stocks on dealers' shelves. Some dealers have inferred that arms may now be purchased on priority orders. This is not correct. Priority orders have no connection whatever with sales at retail. It remains perfectly within the law to purchase, sell or trade used guns.

# Rx HANDGUN TRIGGER PULLS

By Jesse Harpe

## TIP FOR TINKERERS: IF YOUR PET .38 IS AILING, TRY THIS PRESCRIPTION

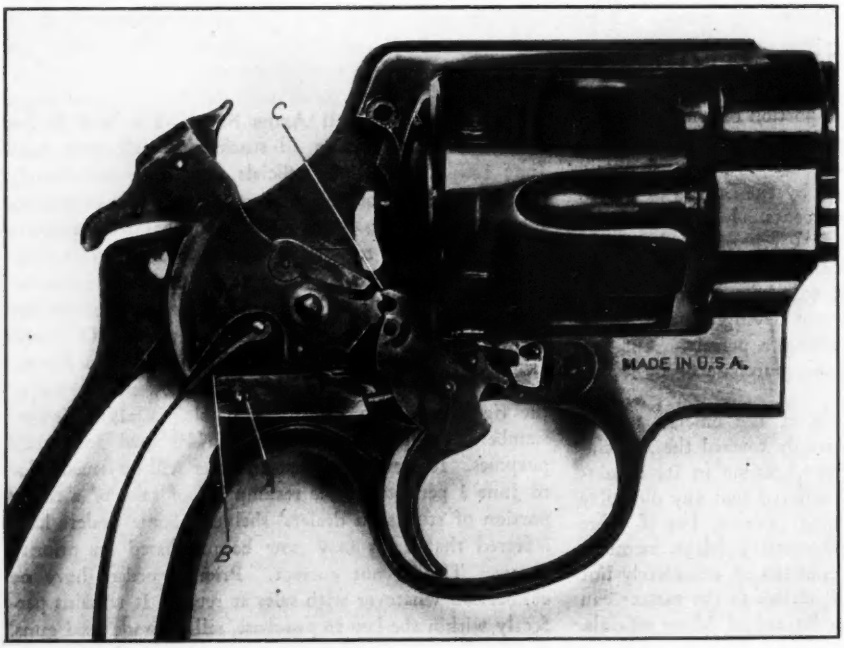
ONE OF THE DEEPEST mysteries of handguns, especially to Mr. Average Shooter, who has a hankering to do his own tinkering, is this matter of adjusting trigger pulls. Much has been written on the subject—most of it about rifles and shotguns—while the pistol shooter, with his own little set of problems, has been left to fend for himself and gleefully ruin the pull on his pet .38 without so much as a word of caution from the experts. Maybe these suggestions, from one who has been through the mill, will put the handgun brethren on an equal footing with our friends the rifle shooters when it comes time to hone up that trigger again.

Bear in mind that this is written primarily for the amateur. Technical terms and phrases are eliminated as far as possible, and every effort is made to make it understandable to the shooter.

Do not make the mistake of trying to get the pull too light. See the N. R. A. rules for minimum weights allowed on the gun you are using and try to make the pull about four ounces heavier than the minimum required. This is a good rule to follow and you should get a good crisp pull, without creep. Do not try to come closer than two ounces above or below the pull you want to obtain. Two ounces is about as close as you can come. Remember a good pull, crisp and without creep or drag, is more important than a light one. The let-off should be clean and crisp—like a piece of glass breaking—and if you get a pull like this, *let it alone*. Two ounces will make no difference anyway.

The tools you will need are few and simple, and may be obtained from most jewelers supply houses. A five or six inch die-sinker's needle file, three square, will be needed. Use a five or six cut of the best grade obtainable—Nicholson, American Swiss, Grobet, Henry Disston or any other good make. The cutting qualities of all are about the same. I cannot tell the difference in any of the high grade files. A hard Arkansas stone or "stick" will also be needed. One about three inches long—three square—will suffice. A flat stone will come in handy if you are going to do more than an occasional job. Do not try to use soft stones as they will not work.

A trigger weight will be needed. One can be obtained from the N. R. A. for $2.50. Get one—you will find many uses for it. The figure shows the N. R. A. weight with a four-ounce lead weight added. It is made up of a two pound, a one pound, two half pound and one four ounce weights. This is the Official Weight as used at the Registered Tournaments. Of course, you can make your own if you desire. Pour two pounds of lead into a small tube or can for the first weight, after inserting a bent wire as shown in the picture. The wire should be very stiff and have a nut or bend on the bottom to keep it from pulling out. You can then make additional weights as listed above. When finished have

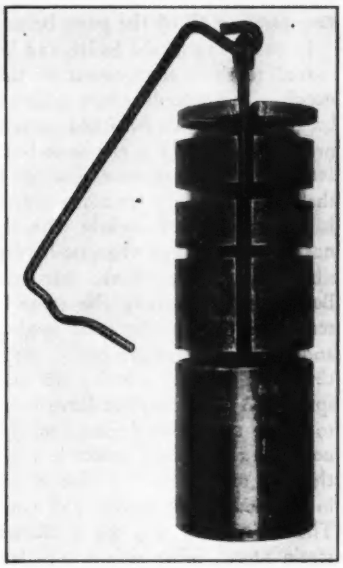



A Smith & Wesson revolver, cut away to show the working parts. The hand has been removed so proper engagement of sear in hammer notch may be watched in operation

them checked on an accurate scale. If you purchase the N. R. A. weights it will only be necessary to make one weight of four ounces. Maybe you can borrow one from your club. If they do not have any, sell them on the idea of purchasing a set. All clubs should be equipped with trigger weights.

So much for the tools and preparation—let's get on with the actual work. One of our pictures shows the action of a Colt Officer's Model with the hand cut away for a better view of the sear and hammer notch. In this type of action the sear is really one end of the trigger.

Taking the Colt first, lines have been drawn to show approximately the position of sear in the hammer notch. To get a good crisp pull it is absolutely necessary that you get a full bearing surface between the contact points of the sear and the hammer notch. Squeeze the trigger carefully and watch the hammer as you squeeze. If the sear is forcing it back when you squeeze it can readily be seen as well as felt. In that case it will be necessary to change the angle of the hammer notch. Use the file for changing angles and the stone for polishing. A and C represent the angles of the hammer sear notch. Do not file any metal off the point of this notch. To do so will have the effect of shortening the hand and the cylinder will not lock. Study this action and you will see that this point lifts the trigger, to which the hand is attacked, and if any of it is cut away you can see what will happen. Also it may cause the sear to slip into the opening between the strut (D) and hammer, causing a misfire and perhaps a broken part. Change the angle of A (lower end of hammer notch) to make a shorter travel for the sear B. This is the exact procedure followed by Colt. Weigh and if still too heavy change the angle of C very carefully until the desired pull is obtained. Be careful! Stone or file very little at a time or you may ruin a hammer, which is almost impossible to replace at present. Remember—you can cut metal away, but it can't be replaced, so work slowly at first.



**A trigger weight is a necessary piece of equipment. This is the standard NRA type with a home-made 4-oz. weight**

Do not bend the mainspring to lighten the pull. This will cause misfires and poor ignition of the primer, resulting in an enlarged group. To get good groups a sharp positive blow on the primer must be had at all times.

Before changing the angle of the hammer notch try rubbing your stone lightly a few times over the end of the sear (B). Use a glass, if available, to examine the sear notch. A long travel of the sear in the hammer notch will result in a "creep," so be sure this is long enough to safely engage the sear, but no longer. Safety is always of paramount importance. Sometimes the polishing of the sear is all that is necessary. If you have trouble distinguishing the bright spots on sear and hammer notch try coloring these with a little prussian blue, lampblack or any other method you happen to have at hand, being

**In this view of a Colt, the hand has been narrowed so the essential parts of the trigger mechanism may be studied by the amateur trigger pull tinkerer**

sure to clean all of the parts before the final assembling.

In the photo of the Smith and Wesson, the hand is removed to show engagement of the sear in the hammer notch. The procedure here differs from that of the Colt because of the case-hardened parts used by S. & W. The principle of let-off is the same but must be worked differently. You will note that the hammer notch is very shallow. It is best let alone unless absolutely necessary. In this case hone it lightly with the stone, being careful not to cut through the case-hardening. Insofar as possible do all work on the sear-end of the trigger (C). Before doing anything else stone lightly the end of the sear, maintaining the same angle, and then reassemble and weigh the trigger pull. You may hit it the first time. If not, try cutting off one coil of the rebound spring (A). Be sure to leave this spring strong enough to insure the forward return of the trigger. If this does not give the desired results it will be necessary to stone the end of the sear so that it will not seat so deeply in the notch. Be careful and you will have no trouble. The mainspring may be weakened by backing off the strain screw, being sure not to let the spring touch the rebound slide at B. It is not recommended that this be done as it will enlarge the groups due to improper ignition of the primer. If stoning the end of the sear and cutting off the rebound spring does not give the required pull it will be necessary to change the angle of the sear to permit quicker let-off.

A close examination and study of your own gun and the photographs and information contained herein will, I am sure, give you the necessary information to adjust your own pull. Be careful—use caution—file or hone very lightly and if results cannot be obtained send your gun to a competent gunsmith. Do not cut away enough metal to spoil parts, and above all, consider the SAFETY of the gun.

Trigger pulls on the automatics are more complicated than those of revolvers as you cannot see the working parts. The principle of the sear in the hammer notch is the same but instead of the sear being the end of the trigger it is separate, and connected by a trigger connecting link or bar in the Colt's Woodsman and by the disconnector and trigger engaging the sear in the case of the .45. The problems of trigger pull on the automatics will be dealt with in a later article on re-building the .45 for accuracy, including changing the trigger and frame.

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# BRITISH LION AT BAY

*(Continued from page 9)*

the range drum on the left. As the sight leaf rises, the readings are exposed on the drum aperture. Maximum reading is 2000 yards.

In the British revision, the gas-port was moved back from the muzzle, and a handle added under the butt to hold the hinged butt-plate firmly down on the shoulder. The total weight was brought up to 22 pounds with folding bipod. In a defensive position, a 28-pound tubular tripod can be added. For anti-aircraft use, this tripod extends so that fire can be delivered with gunner standing. For effective AA protection of marching columns and vehicles, this tripod is mounted in a truck. Lately, an elaborately counter-sprung and balanced mount with seat is available for certain vehicles.

The above and other changes brought the weight of the Bren up, and the production engineering down. For some time the Royal Small Arms Factory had a terrible time turning out the Bren, and as late as 1939 its issue was still unsatisfactory. Since the war began, the former farm machinery factory delegated to build them in Canada has had another Bren-building nightmare, but in the end managed to get production flowing.

Fortunately, the Bren was not deliberated over so long that a shortage should really affect Britain's war effort. In feeling the war pressure and in acting upon it before America, England gained a significant lead. That is not saying that the light machine gun situation is so excellent that the old 27-pound Lewis light machine gun (which the Bren displaced) has not come into wide use again. Airdrome defense forces, Home Guard, Navy, Australians, Burma Defense Forces and merchantmen find great use for it. Usually it has the characteristic 47-round pan magazine and cylindrical radiator around the barrel. Frequently when only short AA bursts are required, soldiers on armored cars in the desert and sailors at sea have stripped off the radiator and made a lighter, handier weapon.

So great is the shortage of automatic weapons for miscellaneous purposes that even the old cavalry light .303 Hotchkiss may be seen. Americans will recognize in this 30-round strip-fed Buck Rogers rocket pistol what we used to call the Model 1909 Benet-Mercier light machine gun. Definitely antique, it may be found in Australian cavalry outfits, in Australian training camps, and in the Home Guard and on merchantmen. Americans who recall the unfair criticism leveled at our Benet-Mercier when ill-trained personnel failed to operate it, may hope that the men who receive these cast-off but efficient little guns have been sufficiently instructed to use them. If not, the crews will be better off using rifles.

**This new "squirt gun," invention of an Australian officer, is now being produced "down under" as "Aussie" equipment**

*Acme*

*In the concluding portion of* "British Lion at Bay" *Garrett Underhill will cover all of the remaining weapons of the British Army, giving* RIFLEMAN *readers the first complete article on British weapons to appear in the U. S.*

WITH AMMUNITION FOR THE BIG-BORES GROWING SCARCER, THE "LOWLY" .22 MAY HAVE TO PROVIDE THE THRILLS FOR THOSE DYED-IN-THE-WOOL LONG-RANGE SHOOTERS WHO REFUSE TO GIVE UP

# THE "PIPSQUEAK" AT 300

*By* H. W. Shaw

Shooting is like certain types of music—fine if you happen to like it. What is described in this article may not strike your fancy at all, or again it may open up a whole new world of shooting pleasure. Though the words "Dangerous Within 1 Mile" are on every box of .22's you see, few shooters seem to have taken the time to wonder if there might not be far greater possibilities in .22 caliber competition than our present accepted ranges embrace.

Most small-bore shooters have been led to believe that the .22 is unreliable above 150 yards. When I start telling you of actual competition at 300 yards you'll likely think I'm nuts. But it's not as far-fetched as you think. To begin with, it is doubtful that there has ever been a gun and its ammunition that has had more time and money spent on research and has shown as correspondingly great an improvement as this same little old .22. In the last two decades it has been improved far beyond the ability of the average shooter to appreciate its full possibilities. This can hardly be proven any more convincingly than by the reaction of the average rifleman when he is first told of shooting at 300 yards. The ones that will believe it at all think the gun must be aimed like an artillery howitzer. Actually the total sight elevation from fifty feet to three hundred yards is just under 7/16 of an inch.

Don't think that you can set your sights from the little scale furnished with this article and flop down on your breadbasket and hit a rock or something 300 yards away any more than the average of us can take a .30-'06 and start belting them in at 1000 yards. You won't. Neither will you find any pleasure in this game if you are interested only in your scope and its impressiveness in the papers or among your friends. In many ways it will probably be quite discouraging at first and in any case it requires a degree of sporting blood along with everything else.

Those of you who have never had to bother much about windage will very likely have a devil of a time to begin with. Here again you will find that the wind will have much less effect than you would expect from such a small bullet, which takes us right back to the little-appreciated power of the modern .22. Those who have had experience with wind doping will find these bullets less easy to predict and dope the wind for. They have an erratic behavior for which none of us can exactly account, unless it might be a result of the ballistic design of the bullet. They refuse to follow the usually reliable windage allowances in big-bore shooting. By that I mean that you cannot plot out your windage by any of the usual observations in the .30 caliber game. In my own experience, .22's seem to be influenced more by a wind half way to the target and considerably above the ground than by any indicated movement of air either at the target or the firing point.

This is one thing that makes the long-range .22 game interesting alike to real sportsmen and shooters who like 'em tough. You will find one thing in common with the big-bore at this range. Most of us overdope the wind. Actually it takes a considerable breeze to throw you off the bull if you are really sighting and holding.

In mentioning any comparative inaccuracy of these little bullets I may be committing a tactical error by breeding skepticism at the outset. To refute any such impression, I can tell of one real 300-yard match we have shot here in Washington State for a number of years. It is an annual affair—ten shots prone, slow fire 300 yards, individual entry for the Elliott Trophy, donated by the President of our Club and the originator of this match. So far it sounds little different from any other match, but—it is fired on the Official NRA 200-yard target and scored by Official Small Bore Rules! We call it the Sniper's Trophy Match. If any of you can think up a better moniker, please tell us about it and I'll try to have it changed.

As you can well imagine, the match is a Hell-Bender. Tough and deliberately so. I really don't believe there is another one in rifledom that's its equal. It stirs up more grumbling and more arguments than anything we have. Some of the participants moan and cry about the impossibility of it and quote a number of reasons why it should be modified but they are all present when the match is fired and it is the most bitterly contested affair you are ever likely to see anywhere. The scores? Well, here are a few of last year's. For proof I sent the official score cards of the match to the editor just as they came off the line. The five high men—shot by shot, with metallic sights:

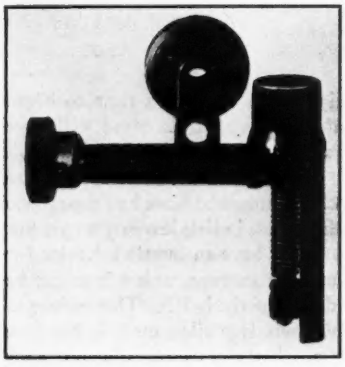
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Koplitz | x | x | 10 | 9 | x | 7 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 93 |
| G. Myllenbeck | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 88 |
| H. W. Shaw | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 87 |
| Wesson | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 86 |
| Bob Sparlin | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | x | 86 |

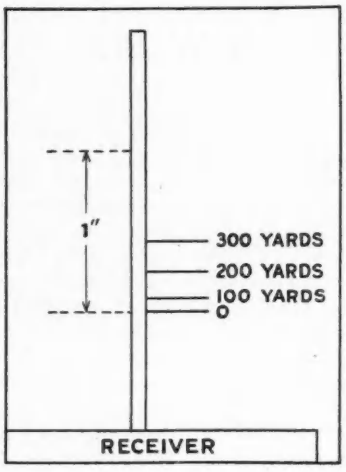
Compared to indoor shooting or some of the conventional 100-yard matches these scores may not seem impressive, but considering the distance and the ever-present wind conditions they represent some very creditable shooting. You must also remember that the target used is considered sufficiently difficult for 200 yards, let alone the additional distance used in this particular match. The men whose scores are given here are all experienced riflemen though they could hardly be considered top-flight shots.

The .22 at 300 yards can be judged, in one way at least, by the fact that once our gang gets outdoors in the spring it is all but impossible to get them to shoot anything under 200 yards, no matter what rifle they use. Back in the years of plenty (before the days of Dickstein) we had many a red-hot impromptu match at 200 yards between the .22's and the .30-'06's—all four positions—and the lowly .22 never took a back seat. So popular was this little friend that we still have quite an amount of Service ammunition left in the club and we have just about as much fun as we ever did, perhaps in some ways more. If you want to really appreciate and enjoy your rifle, take it out and let it show you what it really can do when called upon. When you've busted in a few at 300 you'll have a respect for the .22 that you never knew before.

If, in reading this far you have been thinking of special guns and equipment for this, you're due for a surprise. All you need is the same old rifle you used indoors all winter, plus a little ingenuity and elbow grease on your sights to gain additional elevation for 300 yards. Some of the newer models of sights will reach it as well as most scopes. My Lyman Target-Spot has enough left for an additional 100 yards.

The greater difficulty will be securing convenient target accommodations. The obvious handicap of distance will almost necessitate the use of carrier targets and some form of signalling or telephone communication. However, a little native ingenuity can go far in compensating for this lack of accommodations if you have any safe outdoor range area available in your vicinity. As to the targets to use, it can well be anything you care to shoot at since there is no regulation target for the .22 at this distance. The 200-yard NRA with its twelve-inch bull is excellent as a sighting point but downright discouraging from a scoring standpoint. My own suggestion would be the DCM "A" target, normally used in big-bore shooting at 200 yards (10-inch bull). This setup would closely approximate a 600-yard big-bore match in all particulars except noise and skinned beaks.

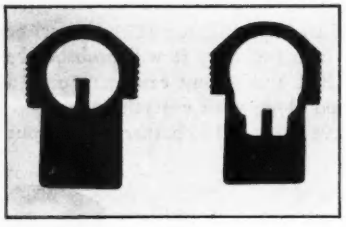





**Above: Rear sight slide modified for use at 300 yards. Right: Comparative elevations needed from "point-blank" to 300 yard range**

This comparison is not as screwy as it may look in print. The Army's adoption of the M1 (Garand) rifle and the current revolution in combat tactics has just about rung down the curtain on 1000-yard shooting except for odd matches. The Perry Course of the future will undoubtedly stop at 600 yards, so by substituting this 300-yard work for the big bore at 600 we can very feasibly duplicate the Perry Matches with the .22.

Little as many of you will believe it, the old 52 is an excellent rapid-fire weapon at 200 yards. Try it as we have and you will not feel so much like scoffing at what you just read in this paragraph. You'll get a surprise that will last you a long time. Just take your .22 out and use it as a real rifle once, instead of making it a 50-yard belly gun the rest of your life. To us out here the unending prone matches are more a form of paralysis than a way of shooting. In fact we refuse to shoot them at all. Perhaps that is because we are inherently a big-bore outfit and perhaps again because we have all gone heretic.



**Front sight apertures may be altered to adapt the rifle to shooting at longer ranges**

Give your .22 a chance to do some real work and you may become a heretic also. Get a little of this game in your blood and you'll be telling your friends you bought the darn gun to *shoot* with as we do here. One thing I feel sure of. You won't be very long becoming thoroughly convinced that "Dangerous Within 1 Mile" is something more significant than an inscription on a box of .22 caliber cartridges, and your first turn in the pit tending targets will convince you even more. Those little bullets arrive from 300 with plenty of zip left.

# *Building a* SYNCHRONOUS-DISC CHRONOGRAPH

*By* JAMES F. BRADY, M.D.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION is of a chronograph that can be constructed in any moderately equipped shop. It will supply the answer to that big question in the minds of all handloaders—how fast does the bullet go?

Of all the types of chronographs available today the disc chronograph is probably the cheapest, simplest to operate, most portable, and the best adapted to the handloader; it is inherently accurate and the results will be found to check with velocities obtained by much more complicated means. The disc chronograph has certain distinct advantages: it uses no muzzle wires, plates, or screens, and it can be placed at any distance from the muzzle to give the velocity at that range.

Disc chronographs are not new. Dr. Mann used a disc chronograph—it was a picture of his apparatus that acted as a basis for my machine. Several historical and descriptive articles have appeared in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN in years past, but no machine so far described has eliminated all the bugs—particularly the problems of a known and constant disc speed and a simple way to measure the angle between bullet holes. This machine solves both problems.

In theory a disc chronograph's operation is very simple. A bullet passing through two revolving paper discs does not strike the discs on the same radius, the farther disc having rotated somewhat while the bullet was between them. If the exact speed of the discs and the distance between them is known, the time elapsed while the discs are turning through the angle between the bullet holes is equal to the time the bullet takes to pass between the discs.

The formula is:

$$V = \frac{D \times R}{A}$$

where V = Bullet velocity in feet per second
D = Distance between discs in feet
A = Angle between bullet holes
R = Number of degrees the discs rotate each second

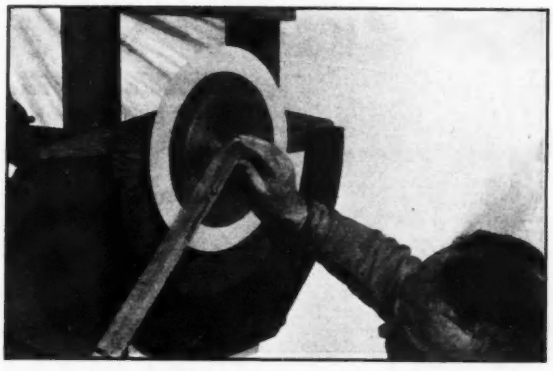
In my machine the distance between discs is 4.5 feet, and the speed of the discs is 3600 R. P. M. The formula then becomes:

$$V = \frac{4.5 \times \frac{3600}{60} \times 360}{A}$$

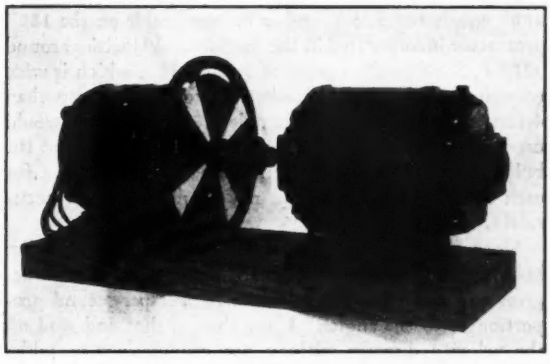
Since the only variable quantities are the angle between bullet holes and the bullet velocity, the simplified formula is:

$$V = \frac{97200}{A}$$

or, in other words, shoot a bullet through the discs and measure the angle in degrees (and tenths, not in degrees and minutes). Divide the angle obtained into 97200 and

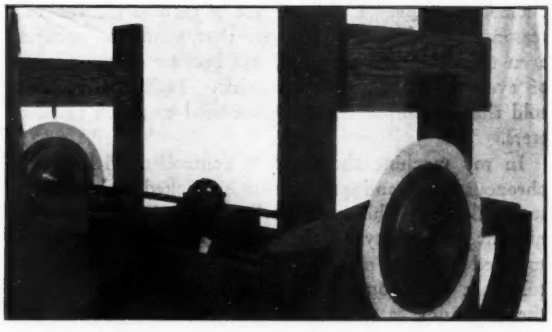


**At one end of Dr. Brady's synchronous-disc chronograph is a large wooden protractor, marked off in degrees and corresponding velocities, making direct readings of bullet speeds a simple and calculation-free task**



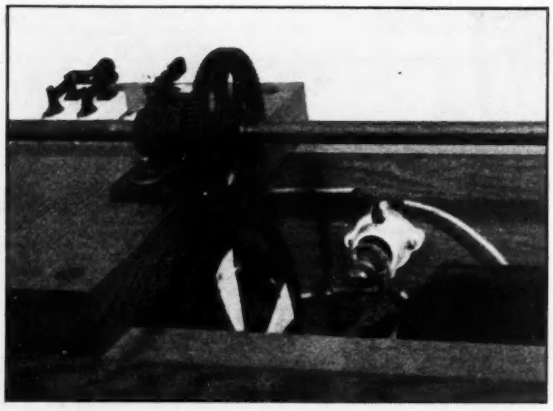
**This view of the chronograph shows the dual-motor setup used to insure synchronization, and the black-and-white stroboscopic disc used to check the motor speed**

**Discs are cut from ordinary outdoor targets, with smaller circles of heavy card to prevent buckling clamped on either side. Motor is geared to shaft in 4 to 1 ratio**



you have the bullet velocity. These calculations presuppose a machine with similar essential dimensions—i. e., 4.5 feet between discs and 3600 R. P. M.

The distance between discs can be anything you prefer, but the greater the distance the wider the angle. Greater speed also gives a wider angle. I chose 4.5 feet and a speed of 3600 R. P. M. so that velocities around 550 F. S.



**A neon glow-lamp, which flashes with every alternation of the current, is used to check the motor speed. When motor reaches speed of 1800 R. P. M., disc appears motionless. At right is disc used on Dr. Brady's machine**

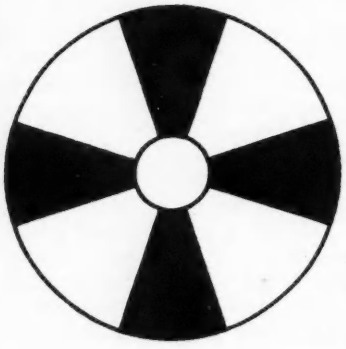
(.45 Auto handloads) would be less than 180° (actually 180° equals 543 F. S.), and so be measurable on the 180° protractor incorporated in the machine. Velocities around 3200 F. S. subtend an angle of around 30°, which is wide enough to read. A distance between discs much less than 4 feet, or a speed of, for example, 1800 R. P. M., would cause the angles for high velocities to be so small, and the bullet holes so crowded together, that the difference for each 100 feet velocity could not be differentiated accurately.

Since the only variable is the angle between bullet holes, it has been possible to mark the protractor with degrees and also with the velocities in feet-per-second proportionate to the angles. I just shoot a shot and read off the velocity directly without any calculations or tables whatsoever.

You will note that the statement—speed of 3600 R. P. M.—has been used in the foregoing paragraphs. This is the vital consideration in a disc chronograph—a *known* speed. Previous articles on disc chronographs in the RIFLEMAN apparently only estimated the speed. Tachometers have been used to measure the speed—the picture I have of Dr. Mann's chronograph shows a tachometer in use. I did not use a tachometer for two reasons: I could not locate one that would be accurate even to within one per cent, and because of the expense of even an inaccurate instrument. Incidentally, I am told that synchronous motors are used to check tachometers.

In my machine the speed is controlled with a synchronous motor and synchronism is checked with a stroboscopic device. This system takes advantage of the magnificent uniformity of the 60-cycle alternating current supplied by most of the major power companies. I am told that these companies take extreme care to maintain the frequency as close to 60 per second as possible, and that the maximum variation for short intervals is only about 0.15 cycle per second. This would represent an error of only 8 feet per second at 3200 F. S., or an angle that is less than you can measure with a protractor. This 60-cycle alternating current from a controlled source is essential for the accurate operation of this chronograph.

In order to be sure that the machine is running in synchronism with the alternators at the power source a stroboscopic device is used. This is nothing more than a cardboard disc painted with four black segments (see sketch) attached to the shaft of the motors. Near this disc a neon glow lamp is placed to illuminate it. Since a neon lamp does not emit a continuous glow but flashes for each alternation in the current, the black and white areas on the cardboard disc will appear to stand still when the disc is turning in synchronism. To see this effect the experiment can be tried with an ordinary induction motor which does not run in synchronism—the image will be seen to rotate slowly due to the slip of the motor.



Now for the synchronous power supply—the heart and headache of the apparatus! If you have a synchronous motor capable of supplying one-half horsepower that is all there is to it. However, such motors are scarce—most synchronous motors that are available, such as those used on synchronous rectifiers and X-ray apparatus, are similar to ¼ H. P. induction motors, and due to the alteration necessary to cause them to run in synchronism they lose two-thirds of their power. I tried several synchronous motors but not one of them could supply enough power—the load being about ½ H. P.

The problem was finally solved by using a ½ H. P. series motor (actually a repulsion-induction motor with the commutator short circuiting ring removed) to supply the necessary power. Such a motor rotates at speeds up to about 2600 R. P. M. and it has enough power to run the apparatus faster than the desired speed. The synchronous motor, a comparatively small one the size of a ¼ H. P. induction motor, is used only to hold the series motor down to synchronous speed or 1800 R. P. M. The two motors have their shafts coupled together with a flexible coupling (see illustration). If you don't know much about electricity let your electrician friend handle this part of the problem.

The shaft is ⅝ inch in diameter—it turns on three ball bearings. The shaft is geared to the motors with 2-to-1 gears so that it rotates at 3600 R. P. M. By using gears the motors are also taken out of the line of fire—a decided advantage. Two six-inch metal flanges at the ends of the shaft hold the paper discs.

If everything is in adjustment a switch is closed to start the series motor alone. The stroboscopic disc is watched, and as the motor gains speed and approaches 1800 R. P. M. the image will be seen to rotate more slowly, come to a standstill, and then start to rotate in the opposite direction. At the point where the image

*stops rotating* (1800 R. P. M.) a second switch is closed to cut the synchronous motor into the circuit—it having been rotating dead up to this point. If the apparatus locks in synchronism the image will appear to remain stationary—if the synchronous point is missed the image will revolve and the synchronous motor will emit a peculiar pulsating sound. When the synchronous point is missed the switch of the synchronous motor is opened and the process repeated until synchronism is obtained. The procedure just outlined is unnecessary if a synchronous motor of sufficient power to run the apparatus is available.

Aside from the power supply the design of the apparatus is quite obvious. The discs are 14 inches in diameter. Larger discs use too much power, and the periphery of larger discs would constantly weave in and out while rotating—this is very undesirable as it varies the distance between discs and this variation introduces an error into the bullet velocity readings. In order to eliminate even a small weave of the discs, two 10-inch cardboard discs are placed on either side of the paper disc to stiffen it—the outer two inches of the paper disc are penetrated by the bullets. Discs cut from 100-Yard Smallbore Rifle targets are quite satisfactory.

At one end of the machine is a large wooden protractor carefully marked off in degrees and also in the corresponding velocities. I used a large pantograph protractor to mark off the degrees on the wooden protractor. A removable protractor arm with a taut wire down the center is slipped over the end of the shaft to align the bullet hole and the scale of the protractor. At the other end of the machine is a horizontal slot directly in line with the center of the shaft of the machine and the zero mark on the protractor. Snug fitting pegs with shoulders on them to fit each caliber hole always fix the bullet hole at this end at zero.

The bullets are fired directly over the shaft. In order to eliminate a possible error due to lateral deviation of the course of the bullet, the machine is equipped with two pointed wooden alignment pegs directly above the centers of the discs—their position is checked with a plumbbob.

In operation the rifle or pistol muzzle is located at least four feet from the nearest disc (I once blew a disc to pieces with a .35 Whelen because the muzzle was too close to the paper!). The gun is steadied with a muzzle and elbow rest. The first shot is fired while the discs are stationary in order to check the protractor position. The shaft is then rotated through 90° and a peg inserted through the bullet hole into the slot. The protractor arm is then slipped over the end of the shaft at the other end of the machine and the center of the bullet hole aligned with the scale—it must be opposite zero.

With the machine running in synchronism, a series of five shots is fired through the discs without stopping the motors. The motors are then stopped and the velocities read off for each pair of holes. No difficulty will be experienced in determining the corresponding pair of holes. After reading each set of holes they are circled with pencil to eliminate confusion. About 20 shots can be fired before the holes begin to be difficult to identify.

The results obtained with this chronograph have corresponded closely with most of the published standard velocities, and careful analysis of the results seem to indicate that the apparatus is essentially accurate. Variations from the expected velocities could be due to differences in barrel length, temperature, powder variations or primers.

Apparently the average velocity of a group of shots is the proper figure to use for the velocity of a load, for one of the surprising results clearly shown by a chronograph is the variation in velocity between the fastest and slowest shots in any one load. Some loads have shots that varied as much as 100 F. S.—this is particularly true of high velocity loads with light bullets. Carefully assembled light handloads of known value proved their uniformity by varying only 15 or 20 F. S. Several brands of .22 caliber ammunition were tested and the match-type loads proved their uniformity by varying only 15 or 20 F. S. as compared with 50 F. S. variation for the less expensive .22 caliber loads. Don't get the idea that all the shots vary this much—only the extremes. Most of the shots in any load are close to the average for all the shots.

Among some of the unusual loads chronographed were the following: The .35 Whelen using the 230 grain W. T. & C. bullet and 56 grains of 3031—the average velocity was 2610 F. S. The .357 S. & W. Magnum revolver cartridge fired in a converted Model 92 Winchester rifle with a 20-inch barrel gave a velocity of 1760 F. S. A .22 caliber "Wildcat" made by shortening and necking down the .25 Remington case and using 24 grains of 3031 behind the 45-grain bullet gave 3450 F. S. velocity. Such guns and loads are unknown quantities until the handloader has his own chronograph.

If anyone should contemplate building a similar chronograph, I would suggest that he assemble the necessary motors, gears, bearings, shaft, and disc flanges and then build around them. Because of the uncertainty of the type of material that might be available in the individual case no detailed dimensions or drawings are included.

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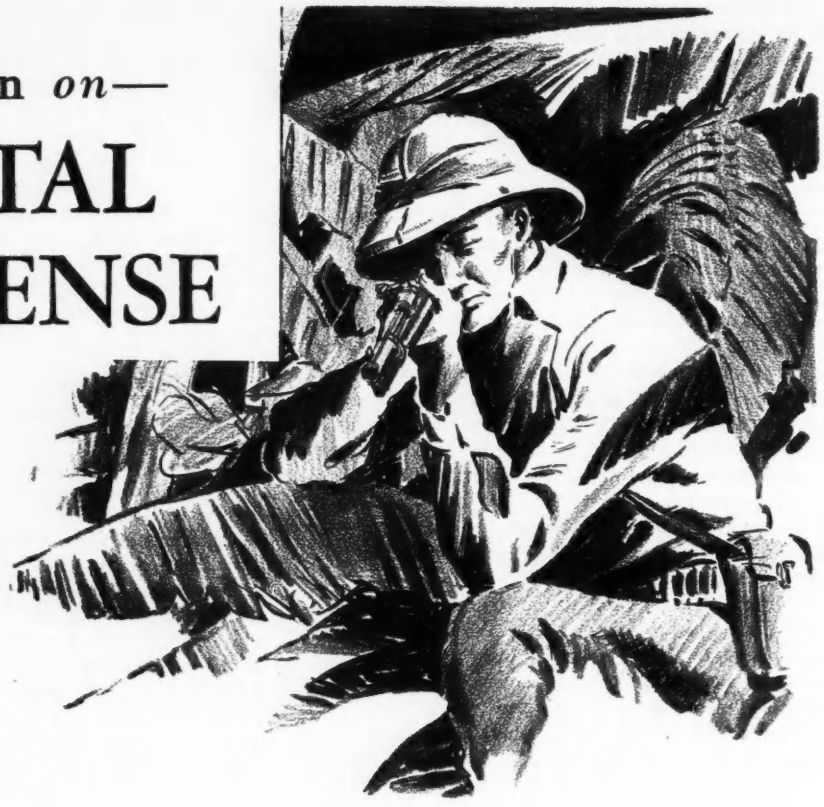
FIREARMS REGISTRATION: Scattered reports continue to be received at NRA headquarters with reference to attempts to obtain registration of privately owned firearms as a part of the civilian defense program. Members and club officials are urged to use the facts presented in the *Open Letter*, page twenty-nine of the February AMERICAN RIFLEMAN to combat such efforts. Up to this time only Washington and Massachusetts have adopted laws giving the Governor the legal right to require the registration of privately owned firearms. In both instances the Governors have indicated that they have no immediate intention or desire to make use of these powers. In no state do the civilian defense officials have the authority on their own initiative to require such registration, and even though the registration may be undertaken by County Sheriffs, there is no legal authority for such action, and citizens have the right to refuse to register their rifles and shotguns as a part of any such program.

## Sergeant Joe McCann *on*—

# COASTAL DEFENSE



**What can we do? Here is another job for our trained civilian marksmen**

THAT PIECE I WROTE last time, about how gangs of shooters can help out with their special talents by organizing and manning a defense of the nearest airport, had to do with a type of project that is open to practically every shooting club in the United States. Of course, the urgency for laying such plans is greater right now on the shores of the Pacific than anywhere else, with the Atlantic Coast next, then the Gulf Coast, and with the danger diminishing relatively as you go farther inland.

However, before I take off on a new tangent, I want to toss in the remark that the boys in Kansas won't be wasting their time if they set up a similar defense system right in their own vicinity. (Gosh! Come to think of it, Kansas is flat and clear enough to be just one big jumping field for parachutists! The boys wouldn't even need a jumpmaster to put them out at the right spot. The pilot could just say, "O. K., gents, you're over Kansas," and they could pile out for a string of perfect landings.)

The Yaps and the Nasties are both fully capable of moving fast, and without any give-away clashing of gears. They have proved it now to the satisfaction of even our most pitifully ostrich-headed citizenry. And if they were able, by some lightning stroke, to drive any sort of heavy-caliber wedge into Georgia or California, the boys in Nebraska wouldn't have a heluva lot of time left to sink their foxholes, replace their worn sears and stock up on oil and gun-patches.

The technique there would be for the enemy to put small combat parties ashore all up and down both coasts, or at least allow transports to be sighted off-shore in dozens of places, so as to pin the long, thin line of defenses to their present positions and prevent a concentration of our own forces at any one point. Then, bingo! The real landing effort comes—maybe at Biloxi or New Orleans, or possibly even on one of the coasts of Canada or maybe along the nice flat Jersey coast.

Such an effort most probably would be accompanied by enemy parachute landings, possibly not along the entire line of attack but at least in a wide semi-circle around the point where they hit heaviest and intend that the attack will stick. Hence the need of plans for defense of coastal airports and other good jumping grounds is a whole lot more acute than in the interior. And one important point—if there is a breakthrough on any coastline, my little book says that nobody, nowhere, will be able to count on more than a week of grace at the outside. At the same time, it is probable that somebody, somewhere, will be catching it within a day or two, or possibly a few hours. And unless you have an unusually reliable crystal ball, you can't be sure it won't be right in your own section where the hell breaks loose.

True enough, this looks like a lot of wasted effort for the place that never comes under fire, but mark my words, wherever you are not prepared, there the enemy will strike. Hasn't every war, every campaign in history borne it out? Just the way it rains the first time you leave your auto top down in three weeks. Pearl Harbor proved that to us!

The kind of shore-line maneuver where civilian riflemen can really help is the beach landing. And that kind of project is another one that offers a challenge to every one of our shooting clubs which happens to be located within sniffing distance of salt water. (As far away as an hour or so by highway, say, or maybe even farther.)

Throughout all military history, landings on hostile shores have proved to be the most difficult maneuver of them all for the attacking force. There have been less than half-a-dozen instances of success, and in those the attacking force outnumbered the defenders on an average of about ten to one—that is, when the shore was really hostile. Even in the few successful instances, the defenders mowed down four or five times their own number before confusion and the weight of the attack broke them down. The Norman conquest of England is the classic military-school example, and probably is the greatest in its effect on the subsequent history of England and the world.

These countless historical examples prove conclusively that a waterline is the easiest line of all to defend. And, by the same token, the wider it is, the easier. Just count up in your mind the number of times every continental border in Europe has been overrun, and balance it against England's score, and you'll see what I mean. That little strip of water between France and England was all that saved Johnny Bull after the fall of France, take it from me.

The analogy with England's situation is not exactly parallel, either. That island is truly a fortress, as it has so often been called. The entire land area is about the size of the state of Georgia, and for naval reasons only the eastern shore can be seriously menaced. To stand guard on this comparatively short coastline, England has a home army bigger than our entire land forces. Every foot of the island has been surveyed time and again by Army officers, and the defenses have been refined to a high polish.

On the other hand, look at us. With a continental army of less than a million and a half men, we are standing behind a coastline which runs, for military purposes at least, from Labrador to Cape Horn on the east and from Cape Horn to Alaska on the west. You just can't get around it; if it weren't for our Navy they could pick their own spot and walk right in!

But, if it were possible to meet them at the shore with a line of riflemen, no matter how thin, it would be a different story. The enemy's air power would be vastly undermined by the extreme distance from home bases, and by the limitations imposed on the size and range of planes which can be operated from modern naval carriers.

Let's just say then, for the sake of argument, that things have got so hot in the Pacific that the U. S. Navy high command has been forced to send the greater part of the Atlantic fleet out of its home waters, through the Panama Canal, to help keep the Rising Sun lads in hand. At the same time, a hypothetical (but I believe highly probable) loss of Gibraltar has bottled most of the British fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. The Ratzis (thanky, Mr. Winchell), grasping the opportunity, load a hundred or so transports (oh, yes they *have* got 'em, too) with troops, tanks, planes. Under convoy of Italian (and maybe French?) surface warships and Nazi submarines, with an aerial observation screen sent forward from aircraft carriers, the force steams across the Atlantic.

At the same time, of course, detached submarines, pocket battleships and other craft of all the Axis nations begin to dodge in within shoutin' distance, all up and down both coasts, and everybody, everywhere, yells to the Army, "For Pete's sake, bring the reinforcements *here!* Right here! We *seen* 'em!" All of which adds to the confusion, and gets the Army called a lot of dirty names because it just sits tight and sends nothing anywhere until it knows positively where the main effort of the attack will strike.

Well, the remnants of our Atlantic fleet (now spread extremely thin to cover its usual outsized assignment) contact the main force about due south of Greenland, say, and the armored spearhead of the convoy brushes them aside. Warning is flashed to Washington, but it still doesn't know where to ship the big guns.

The hell of it is, even if our own high command had ten days, or a month, it might not be enough. As we stand now in the matter of shore batteries, there wouldn't be enough of them to dent the enemy at any one point as long as they were spread all along the threatened coast, and if we concentrated any great number at any one spot it would drain the line even more everywhere else. Meanwhile the advancing enemy is at liberty to strike wherever he chooses.

On they come, headed for the beaches of Virginia. Or Florida. Or any place. Nothing stops them, because there's nothing in the way. As they near the shore, they backwater and come to a stop several thousand yards out, then promptly lower a drove of 20-foot motor launches, each one mounting a machine gun on the bow and carrying two or more squads of Marines. These boats head straight for the shore at full speed in an irregular formation resembling a line of skirmishers. When they reach a point about a thousand yards from shore, all machine guns open up full blast and chatter away, peppering the

entire landing area with lead. They don't try to aim at anything in particular—the movement of the boat takes care of that. But the dispersion of fire which it causes also assures a fairly complete dusting off of the shore where they mean to beach.

At this point, if it's not already in progress, planes from the carriers begin to work over the beach and inland for quite a distance, bombing and strafing the area while the naval escort tosses in its quarter's worth by sending a few broadsides in what they call a "boxing barrage"—they box in the area where the landing is to be made by putting a steady curtain of artillery fire all around it, thus preventing the reinforcement of whatever defense forces might already be inside the box.

Meanwhile, another wave of boats has taken off from the big ships, and as the Marines in this second line approach the shore they hold their machine gun fire—unless an overwhelming force of defenders has already disposed of their comrades of the first wave. The attacking force is prepared to send more such waves, as the first line's boats shuttle back to shipside, until they have punched a hole far enough inland to protect the orderly landing of all the ground forces waiting on board. Then they lower barges to ferry in their medium and heavy artillery, and even tanks. The larger planes on board, which cannot operate from the carrier, must wait until the beach-head has been extended to include a satisfactory landing field; then they, too, will be ferried in.

By the time, say, a full division has gained the shore, the attackers have control of a beach-head large enough to allow for the leisurely landing of the rest of the army. Then they reorganize, take stock of the surrounding country, and start a push—perhaps towards Washington.

Fantastic? That's what they said about the cracking of the Maginot line. Of the successful attack against Pearl Harbor. Of the investment of Crete purely by air.

I don't propose to describe the action any farther than that. I just wanted to present a detailed picture of the operation through the landing phase before I describe the kind of work which civilian riflemen can do against it. The principle to be remembered here is much the same as that followed by doctors in fighting an epidemic—clean it up where it first begins and you have won the battle.

This vulnerability of the first landing echelon, before the beach-head is established, is the reason for the attackers' preparatory bombardment and strafing—that's the only way the landing can be protected in its initial stages. And the secret of nabbing those Marines and thus defeating the entire maneuver, is in keeping the defending riflemen intact despite the bombardment.

Easy to say, eh? Well, it's almost as easy to do, if you organize your defense positions properly, and ahead of time. The organization is simple, too—just a line of foxholes similar to those I described for the defense of an airfield, strung along the beach roughly parallel to the waterline, back far enough to take advantage of the first foliage at the inside edge of the beach, and high enough from the tide-level to avoid water seeping into the bottom of the holes at high-water time.

Those foxholes along the beach, if properly dug and reinforced, will protect the occupants against all the bombardment and machine-gun fire that a whole army can bring down on them, and do it just as well as a dugout twenty feet below the surface. Of course, if somebody is ill-starred enough to have a hundred-pound demolition bomb plop right down into the hole with him, he'll certainly be beyond the help of anybody except the chaplain. But the chances of that happening are mighty slim.

Here's one point in the organization of the position which is very important: every shooter must know what sector of the beach he is responsible for, and he should fire only on the boat which is heading for his slice. In this way, it is assured that there will be no doubling up of fire on one boat while another one reaches shore unmolested. It certainly would be no waste of time for the club to hold a practice maneuver and to drive stakes into the sand at the high-water line to mark off specifically the sector of fire assigned to each shooter.

If the defenders have the luxury of a smooth-working machine gun, they can stand off a landing anywhere within 500 yards to either side of the position as long as the ammunition holds out. In fact, it might be a good idea for your boys to prepare a few machine gun emplacements, because you know within reason that the Army will get there as quick as it can to relieve you. They would certainly appreciate the kind thought behind it, because it's no fun digging in a position when the fireworks have already started all around you. (In this case, it would be close to suicide, I'm thinking.)

Now for a couple of pointers on the organization of the defensive positions:

Often the line of foliage will not parallel the waterline; that is, the beach will be narrow in spots and wide in others. In some cases, where undergrowth juts out in a long, narrow wedge far from the general line, it should be cleared away. But ordinarily the foxholes can follow the line of foliage no matter where it leads. Care must be taken that no position comes too close to the field of fire of another position—for instance when one is much closer to the shore than another, and the shooter in the rear pit must fire over the head of the man in front of him. Here again there is an exception, when the slope of the ground toward the water is sharp, for then it is safe to put one position right behind another as long as it is several feet higher.

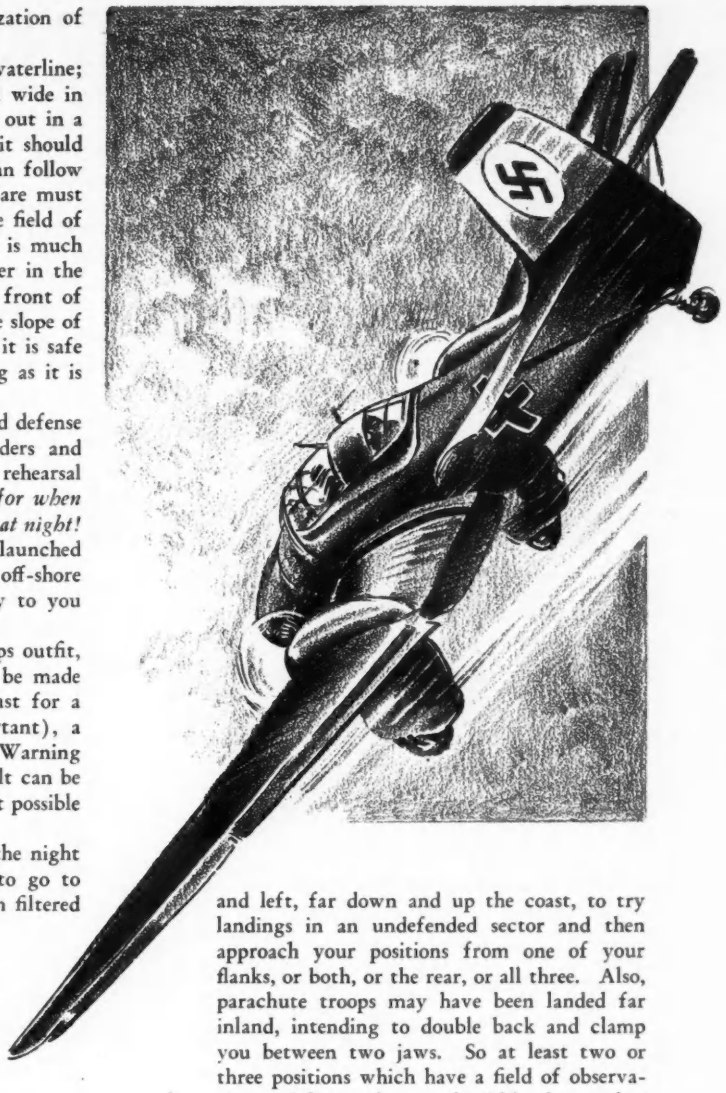
There is just as much need here as in an airfield defense to have a detailed plan of alerting the defenders and getting them out into their positions. And a rehearsal or two, preferably at night, is just as essential, *for when the real alarm comes, it's practically certain to be at night!* Virtually all shore operations are timed so as to be launched at the crack of dawn, and the warning from our off-shore observation could hardly get started on its way to you before midnight.

Contact with the nearest Coast Artillery Corps outfit, or some Army or Navy officer at least, should be made to find out the likeliest spot on the nearby coast for a landing effort. Then (and this is very important), a liaison should be effected with the Anti-Aircraft Warning Service so that the word of an approaching assault can be channeled straight to your alert officer in the least possible time.

It wouldn't do to dash out in the middle of the night and have everybody sit in his hole until time to go to work every time a rumor of an enemy approach filtered into town. The local fifth column will accommodate you with all the rumors you will fall for, just to tire you out and make you careless. Your "Alert Officer" should be your *only* source of information, and he should have it clearly understood with the military authorities that he will be promptly notified through *official* channels whenever the services of his organization are required on that particular kind of job.

Preparation of the individual positions ordinarily will take less time than those at an inland airfield, because the soil is almost certain to be sandy and hence very easy to dig. However, there will be a greater likelihood that the sides will cave in for this same reason, and some time and effort must be spent in devising revetments. One thickness of sandbags—preferably an approximately square 16-to-20 pound bag, filled about two-thirds full—makes a nice facing for the entire inside of such a foxhole when laid just like a brick wall. Lumber uprights and braces may also be necessary in especially crumbly soil. But as to all these things, as well as the spotting of positions and the clearing of a field of fire, it is best to consult an Army or Naval officer who can visit the scene and work out each problem individually.

Provision must be made, as always, for possible attack on either flank and from the rear. If the enemy sees his first few waves of boats getting cut to pieces on the shore, he is likely to send a few of the next wave off to the right and left, far down and up the coast, to try landings in an undefended sector and then approach your positions from one of your flanks, or both, or the rear, or all three. Also, parachute troops may have been landed far inland, intending to double back and clamp you between two jaws. So at least two or three positions which have a field of observation and fire to the rear should be dug, and at least one for each flank. Then there should be at least a few "sitting" foxholes, so that men can be withdrawn to hold off an enemy approaching from another direction.



If the undergrowth is at all heavy to the rear, it is necessary to clear out a field of fire so that enemy attackers cannot approach under cover. The defender should have a hundred yards of open ground in front of him, at least; twice that is better, and even more won't hurt anything. Trees should be left standing unless they can be hauled away after being cut down, as they afford more cover lying on the ground than upright. But their foliage should be trimmed so that none of it is closer than six feet from the ground.

Just think! If we had the entire coastline of the U. S. —east, west, and south—organized in some such way, the whole country could breathe easier. The Army would be able to hold its shore defense units in greater concentration, and thus get them to the places where they might be really needed a lot faster. And if the slant-eyes and the squareheads knew about it, they'd think a lot longer before they tried a landing anywhere in our front yard!

# PISTOL TRAINING MANUAL

THIS ARTICLE *is a condensation of a new booklet,* PISTOL TRAINING MANUAL FOR GUARDS AND AUXILIARY POLICE, *which has been prepared by the National Rifle Association as another of its series for Home Guard units. The text and illustrations are slanted to give the pistol instructor a simple, uniform training course, designed to turn out a maximum number of qualified marksmen with a minimum of instruction hours. Every civilian guard member charged with pistol instruction will want at least one copy. While not written as a text, it should prove valuable in the hands of the trainees themselves as well as for the use of instructors. They may be obtained from the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C. The price is twenty-five cents a copy.*

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### The Need and the Objective

Thousands of substantial citizens in every community are today clamoring for pistol and revolver instruction. Many of these men have volunteered for Civilian Defense work which may require them to use firearms and they wish to have competent instruction before that necessity arises. . . .

No thought should be given toward making target shooters of these people at this time. The objective is to teach them to handle firearms safely and with reasonable accuracy at combat ranges.

### Safety

Impress students with the fact that the *gun* is not of itself dangerous. The gun cannot "go off" of its own accord. Its discharge can only be brought about by some *person* handling the gun. The point is obvious—the *gun* is safe but the *incorrect handling* of it makes it dangerous.

### School Organization

*Organization of Classes:*

The size of classes and the number of Instructors required is governed by the number of targets available. Using the "coach and pupil" method everyone should be on the firing line at the same time. This means two students—a "coach" and a "pupil" at each target—five targets, ten men, etc. Interest and attention will drop off rapidly if students stand around waiting their turn to do something. Keep everyone busy every minute.

*Organization of Instructors:*

The best shot is not always the best Instructor. This applies particularly to preliminary work. Instructors must have patience and be willing to repeat the same directions over and over. . . . Above all they must be willing to follow absolutely the training program as laid down by the Chief Instructor without special frills or asides of their own choosing. Nothing is more fatal to the success of a school than to have the students discover that one group has been told something at variance with what has been taught another group. . . .

### Schedule of Instruction

The following schedule for instruction is not meant to be "iron-clad". It is a guide for general instruction and features may be added to better fit it to a particular group or purpose. . . .

The 30-foot range is suggested because it will help students obtain a mental picture of the distance at which they should expect to consistently make hits on fairly large targets. This distance is also used because the best way to keep up interest is to have the shooters making hits—and to get hits after limited instruction they must shoot over a short distance.

The 25-yard pistol target center is a convenient and easy-to-obtain standard target. Though you try to have your students pay no attention to the *numerical value* of their hits, they are certain to do so. The large counting rings on this target help in this respect.

For all dry practice and instruction firing have your students work in pairs under the "coach and pupil" plan. Make the coach apply himself to the exercise as carefully as the shooter. . . .

In *all instruction firing* have the coach load *one or two* cartridges, spin the cylinder, then hand the gun to the pupil, who proceeds to "fire" exactly as though every chamber were loaded. Every "shot" must be carefully aimed and let off. Flinching is immediately obvious to both coach and pupil. Students will progress more rapidly under this plan than were an unlimited number of rounds available.

### Preliminary Class Instruction

Between the First and Second Instruction Period the students are assigned to classes of not more than 10 members each. . . .

*Item (b)* While you have the entire group together (classes have not yet been formed and you may have up to 35 or 40 present at this time) explain in detail the purpose of the instruction they will receive. . . .

After each gun has been inspected see that the owner has the correct ammunition or knows the correct name by which it may be purchased. It is surprising how often a gun owner will *not* have the right type of cartridges for his own gun! They may go in the chamber all right but that is all. . . .

*Item (e)* This instruction may seem very elementary but you will be surprised how many need it. See that each man knows how to *safely* load and unload his pistol or revolver. . . . At this point get in more "safety talk" by cautioning each student to always have gun pointed toward the target when loading. Have each man load and unload his gun several times. . . .

Explain in detail the essential difference between "single action" and "double action". Show that double action is used only at short range. . . .

### Second Preliminary Class Instruction

*Item (a)* Students have now been assigned to classes of not more than 10 members. From this point

on all instruction is based on the coach and pupil procedure. . . .

*Item (b)* Each student demonstrates his ability to *safely* load and unload his gun, how to fire the gun both single and double action and how to *safely* lower the hammer from the full cock position.

*Item (c)* Explain to the class that range work (both actual firing and "dry practice") will be done at 30 feet to enable them to visualize the maximum distance at which they could, under favorable conditions, use a handgun.

. . . Their first endeavor is to keep all shots on the *entire card,* next to make a small *group* somewhere on that paper and last of all (also the *least* important) to place all their shots in the center of the bullseye.

Explain why single action disturbs the sight alignment less than double action and therefore all preliminary work will be confined to the former.

*Item (d)* Have on the wall a large chart of the correct center hold "sight picture". Make this up in three pieces of cut-out cardboard. In your explanation first place the black bullseye on the background. Next, place black front sight blade on background. Have top of blade squarely in center of bullseye and explain that when aiming it is the front blade that next appears in view. Next bring into position the black cardboard rear sight. Be sure top of rear sight is square with the front sight and that equal space appears on both sides. They now have the complete sight picture and should draw it from memory to prove they understand.

*Item (e)* You are teaching the students to point their guns at what they wish to hit. Their stance will be the position (both feet and body) they would assume were they pointing their finger at the bullseye. With target in place walk to firing line, halt, turn part way to left and point your finger at it. Have each student do the same and correct any who seem to take an unnatural position and one they would not assume when pointing. . . .

*Item (f)* A firm hold is correct. Take *each* student by the hand and demonstrate what you mean by "firm"—enough finger pressure to retain hold on an eight-pound weight as it is lifted from the floor is about the pressure. Have students grip your hand to show they understand. . . .

*Item (b)* Many persons believe that a good shot has an arm so steady the gun never wavers from the target. Dispel that belief now. Have students, gun in hand, aim at their target and make mental note of how much area the front sight covers in its sway.

*Item (i)* Demonstrate aiming with one and two eyes by facing your class and pointing your finger at them—*do not use a gun.* Explain that some will find it possible to aim with both eyes and some will not. . . .

*Item (j)* In the beginning the shooter must consciously take a slightly larger breath than he normally would, let some out and hold about two-thirds while aiming. Explain this and then demonstrate why holding the breath while aiming is necessary. . . .

*Item (k)* Trigger squeeze: Caution everyone to pay close attention to this instruction, for fully 75% of their ability to hit even a large target at short distance lies in their ability to properly squeeze the trigger. When they have mastered this one point the balance comes easy.

Explain the matter of "follow through" after the shot has been fired. The arm must be held in the aiming position momentarily after the shot is fired. This prevents premature dropping of the arm which will build up the tendency to jerk. The arm remains in aiming position at least one second after the shot is fired.

*Item (n)* No one can anticipate the questions you will be asked after this first instruction period. Remember this—no question is to be treated as "funny". . . . Treat every question seriously and answer it carefully. This will increase the confidence of your students in your ability as an Instructor and will encourage continued questions (and perhaps more sensible ones!) as the lessons proceed.

At the end of the question period tell the class that they can accomplish a great deal towards becoming good shots by "dry practice" at home between class sessions. Explain "dry practice" and warn that ten minutes of practice each day is of much more benefit than thirty minutes every three days.

### Third Preliminary Class Instruction

*Item (a)* Have each student exhibit his ability to satisfactorily carry out exercises from First Period. By this time each should be performing these acts quite readily. Watch each and if fumbles are made correct them.

*Item (b)* Inspect all guns and ammunition. . . .

*Item (c)* Demonstrate to the class again the correct stance (mentioning that no two will stand exactly alike due to difference in physical makeup), grip, arm position while sighting and trigger squeeze. Some of the class will have taken "dry practice" since the first instruction. Ask for questions that occurred while dry practicing. Wherever possible demonstrate your answer.

*Item (e)* Have pairs "dry practice" at targets for 10-minute periods. Caution again that once the sights present the correct picture the trigger squeeze begins and does not stop until the shot is fired. . . .

*Item (f)* Each man to fire five shots on blank paper same size as target card. He has learned by now how to perform the functions of shooting with a limited degree of uniformity from shot to shot. His main difficulty will be a desire to get every shot in the ten ring. Take the bullseye away and the student will usually make a smaller group on the blank paper than previously when he had an aiming point. . . .

*Item (b)* Undoubtedly you have by this time had one or more of the students contend that no matter what their target shows they are squeezing the trigger as you have instructed. These people must be shown their fault. Instruct coach and pupil to note carefully what the front sight does as hammer falls on empty chamber. it should stay motionless but will jerk high or low if grip is tightened or trigger is jerked in anticipation of shot. . . .

### Fourth Preliminary Class Instruction

*Item (d)* Show the class a silhouette target. Explain that this was not used in the preliminary instruction because the large aiming point (entire target)

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., APR. 1942

Rifle Remg

# Possibles and Impossibles

*by* **FRANK J. KAHRS**

No later than January 25th last, a good friend of ours in Oklahoma rolled out a remarkable score during club matches. 1200 plus 91 X's for three matches over the Dewar Course, including one 10-X. His first 400 had 28 X's, the second 29 X's and the third 34 X's, and then they ran out of matches.

Commenting on his shooting, he says: "On the last 100-yard match I started off with a 10-X, moved over to the next bull and shot seven more, and about that time the "buck" caught up with me and I went out for a 10 after shooting 17 X's at 100." Note that "I went out for a 10." Tough luck, my boy, to go out for a 10. It was probably a 10 well in.

This fellow was at Perry and when he went home he took with him a case of "Palma Kleanbore" as fodder for his Model 37. The boys in Oklahoma seem to keep right on shooting because he says he went out the following Sunday to see if he could go right on, and he shot another 400 with 28 X's, but on the next time over he dropped a 9 on his first shot which made 160 straight tens for the record. Not bad—not bad.

* * *

The other day one of our correspondents from Fredericksburg, Va., sent us a 50-yard target on which he had made a 10-shot group with regular "Hi-Skor" ammunition which can be covered with a dime. It was shot prone, of course, and with a "cold" barrel. We don't make "Hi-Skor" any more. "New and Improved Kleanbore" has taken its place. We are speaking of .22 rifle cartridges.

It doesn't matter whether you shoot regular "Kleanbore", "Palma Kleanbore" or "Targetmaster";—they all shoot well if your rifle handles that particular cartridge. The point about the whole thing is that whether there are 10, 25 or 50 shots in the group, the fact that you could fire that many shots in one group is, after all, the thing that counts. If further explanation is needed, let me say that uniformity is essential in any case, regardless of the close grouping qualities of the ammunition. In other words, of what use is a ½" group at 100 yards for 49 shots if the 50th shot is wide of the mark?

What we look for in ammunition is uniformly accurate shooting. I will take my chances against the guy who is shooting ½" stuff if you will give me ammunition that will stay in 1" at 100 yards all the time.

* * *

This is a plug for Peters "Dewar Match." The other day we ran across a report of a test made covering a recent batch of these cartridges which was brought through for regular stock. The test was made in the usual manner; that is, ten 10-shot groups at 100 yards from machine rest in Model 37 test rifles. The thing that impressed me most was the maximum diameter of the grouping, which was 1.3" and the minimum of .5". Those who are lucky enough to get some of this ammunition will have nothing to worry about but wind, mirage, head space and pressure, the last two items being in the shooter's makeup, not in the rifle.

But seriously, I mention this test merely to indicate that it is still possible to bring through ammunition for target shooting which is of top-notch quality and extremely fine accuracy.

* * *

The outlook for smallbore competitions this year is not too bad, at least as we see it now. While there will be no Camp Perry or Regional Competitions, there will be plenty of registered shoots for those who like competition. They may be Class "B" or Class "C" shoots, but nevertheless they will afford plenty of good shooting. So far as Camp Ritchie is concerned it looks as if that is out, at least so far as a Regional is concerned, but there may be some kind of an Eastern small bore shoot held at Ritchie or nearby, and it will be registered. We ought to have something definite regarding the whole picture in the near future.

THERE ARE TIGHT
EVERY BO

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY GALLERY!

I WOULD COME TONIGHT
OW-W! ANOTHER CRAMP AND MY FOOT'S ASLEEP—NEED SOME NEW PADDING IN THIS JACKET, GETTIN' OLD I GUESS—HEY! WHO BUMPED THE TABLE
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE—QUIT THAT MOANING! I'VE BEEN TRYING TO GET THIS SHOT OFF FOR THE LAST HOUR.
I DON'T MIND HIS GRIPING SO MUCH IT'S THE CREAKING OF HIS JOINTS THAT BOTHERS ME.

"PALMA", "KLEANBORE", "TARGETMASTER", "HI-SKOR" are Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Re

Remington News

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO SHOOT

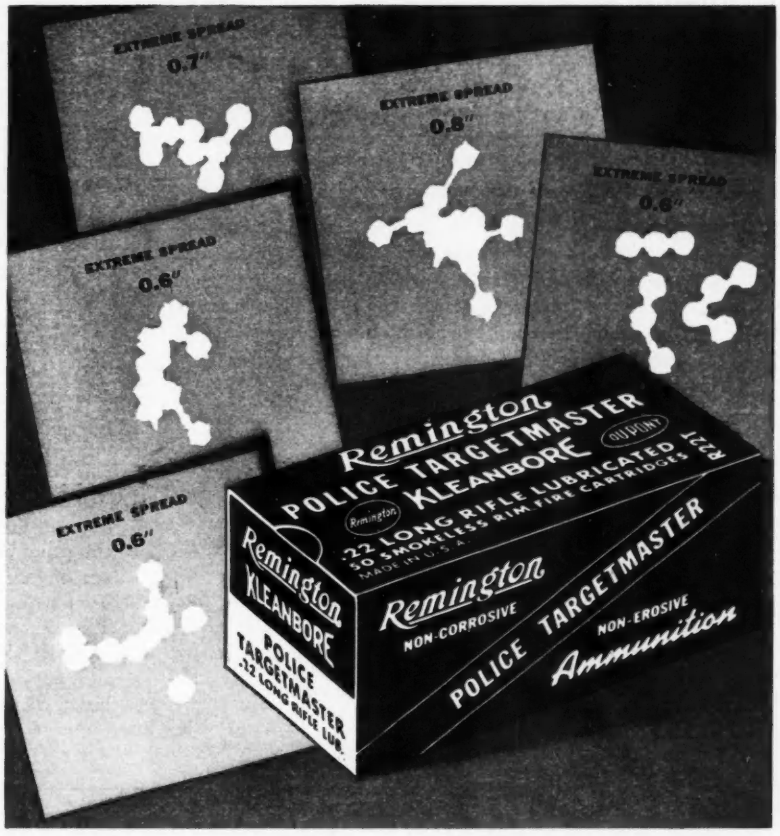
# IGHT GROUPS LIKE THESE IN BOX OF REMINGTON MATCH AMMO!

The typical groups shown here were made in the regular, everyday testing of Remington Palma Kleanbore and Police Targetmaster ammunition.

They were fired with a Remington Model 37 rifle from a machine rest, using the special Remington cradle. Two things stand out when you look at these groups — their exceptional grouping qualities, and their great uniformity.

Now that the outdoor season is about to begin, you'll get better results if you stick to Remington match ammo—for the tightest possible groups. This ammunition is as accurate, dependable, and uniform as precision manufacture and the most painstaking tests can make it.

***THESE GROUPS ARE ACTUAL SIZE FIRED AT 100 YARDS***



## Peas in a Pod are "Rugged Individualists" Compared to the Trimmed Cases of Remington Ammunition

*Micrometer shows that trimmed match cartridge cases vary less than a hair's breadth in length!*

This is the sort of thing we have in mind when we say Remington match ammo is precision made for precision results. There are a lot of good reasons for the superlative fine accuracy and uniformity of Remington match ammunition. For instance, the machinery that turns out these cases is so uniform that the total variation in length is less than .003"—or less than a hair's breadth. This fact is true regardless of the large number of these cases produced. This is only one of many operations involving precision measurement and the maintenance of extremely close tolerances—all undertaken to insure more accurate results when you get down on the firing line.

re Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Remington Arms Co., Inc. "DEWAR" is Reg. Peters Cartridge Division.

makes it impossible for the instructor to tell exactly where the pupil is aiming. Consequently he does not know how small a group the pupil is capable of making. Explain use of silhouette target. It will be similar to firing group on blank paper. Instruct that less aiming time must be used for shots on silhouette—two to three seconds from time sights line up properly to time hammer falls.

*Item (e)* Students fire five shots on silhouette. Watch for those who are hurrying too much. No "snap shooting". Watch for hits far outside pupil's normal group and ask the "coach" of the pair what is wrong.

*Item (f)* Dry practice using silhouette targets.

*Item (b)* Without previous warning tell the entire class that their next shooting will be a test to see if they are ready to advance to the next class. Should any fail to pass the test more instruction must be given.

The test to be fired with five consecutive chambers loaded.

To pass test each student must:

1. Get five consecutive hits on the bullseye target and within the area of the eight, nine and ten rings.
2. Get five hits on the silhouette target. Each shot to be aimed and fired in not more than three seconds counting from the time extended arm aiming position is taken for each shot to the time that shot is fired.

**First Advanced Class Instruction**

*Item (a)* Explain the essential differences between single action and double action.

*Item (b)* Class takes double action dry practice. Distance from shooter to target for all double action work will be 20 feet. At the start bear down on any students who show a tendency to do "cowboy" shooting.

Caution entire class that it is more difficult to hit their object shooting double action than single action, therefore, dry practice is even more important than before.

*Item (c)* Under coach and pupil system have each pupil fire five shots double action on bullseye target. Load only one or two cartridges and have coach spin cylinder.

*Item (d)* Each student fires five shots on silhouette target. Watch for tendency to be careless because of the larger target. This cannot always be spotted merely by a larger group. That may be the result of the larger aiming point. . . .

*Item (f)* In this exercise two silhouette targets are assigned each coach and pupil. If firing line is not sufficient to handle entire class at one time set up targets around room for this dry practice.

Starting with the left silhouette each firer alternates from target to target for each shot using double action for all firing.

**Second Advanced Class Instruction**

*Item (a)* Dry practice single action slow fire.

*Item (b)* Dry practice double action using two silhouette targets.

*Item (c)* Each student fires five rounds on one bullseye target using single action. By this time the trigger squeeze should be smooth and the entire procedure a natural one for each shooter. Work personally with anyone who seems to be having trouble with any part of aiming, let off, etc.

*Item (d)* Each student fires five rounds at alternate silhouettes. Watch for correct procedure and have coach demonstrate to pupil the mistakes he makes if mistakes occur.

*Item (e)* Without previous preparation have each shooter fire the final test course.

This consists of:

1. Ten shots single action slow fire on one bullseye target center. Passing grade to be the keeping of all shots on the paper and within the area of the eight, nine and ten rings.
2. Two strings of five consecutive shots double action. Two silhouette targets to be used for each shooter and alternate shots to be fired at each. Twenty seconds allowed for each string. Passing grade to be the keeping of all hits on the silhouette.

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AMMUNITION RESTRICTIONS: Under existing orders of the War Production Board, manufacturers are permitted to distribute through regular trade channels during 1942 seventy per cent of the sporting ammunition distributed through those channels in 1940. The order does not apply to individual calibers or loads but to total tonnage of raw materials involved. The companies can adjust the proportions of various cartridges in order to best meet the current demand. The existing limitations are not such as to create any serious shortage of the more popular calibers if the jobbers, dealers and the shooting public will sincerely cooperate to make the available ammunition go as far as possible. There has been, unfortunately, hoarding by some dealers and by some shooters. Reports have been received of dealers demanding higher prices. These conditions are not general. Wherever they exist, local shooters should do what they can to point the finger of scorn at the individuals responsible. There is now enough ammunition to allow shooters a reasonable amount of recreation, and to permit of a reasonable training program for men who will soon be called to the colors. The real sportsman will cooperate with the dealer honestly trying to ration his stock equitably and without raising his prices.

# THE CARTRIDGE . . .

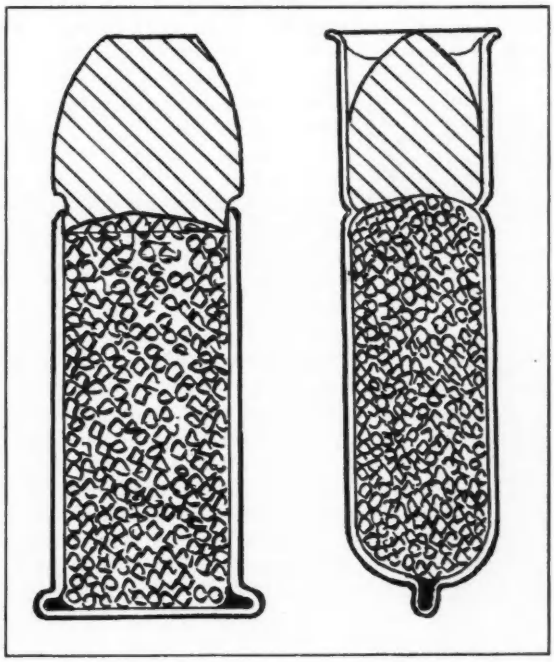
## *Its History and Evolution*

PART III

*By* CHARLES T. HAVEN

**An illustration from the Spencer Repeating Rifle Company catalog of 1867, showing the two cartridges, .50 and .44 caliber, for which the Spencer was chambered**

**Left: The .44 Henry rim-fire cartridge. This Civil War type is still representative of the rim-fire manner of ignition. Right: Moore cartridge for National revolver**



IN 1849 TOOK PLACE the beginning of a train of events which were to exert a remarkable influence on the development of both firearms and cartridges in the United States. Patents were taken out by two men, Jennings and Hunt, for a magazine firearm operated by a sliding ring-trigger and holding a reserve supply of ammunition in a tube under the barrel.

The ammunition consisted of bullets with a deep hollow base filled with powder and sealed with a thin wad. Ignition was by means of percussion pellets contained in a magazine on top of the action and fed under the hammer by the same operation that brought the bullets into the chamber.

The Jennings gun was made at the factory of the Robins and Lawrence Arms Company of Windsor, Vermont. The man in charge of the work on it was Mr. B. Tyler Henry, a fine mechanic, and the man who stayed with the mechanism all through its development and through several changes of owners.

The next name to appear in connection with the arm is that of Horace Smith, whose patents of 1851 and 1854 added the link repeating mechanism with its lifter block operated by the trigger guard, and called for a bullet propelled only by a charge of priming compound in its hollow base. Smith and Daniel B. Wesson, whom he met about 1852 while working for Allen, Brown and Luther making rifle barrels, bought the rights to the Jennings mechanism in 1854, including Henry's improvements. They began to manufacture the gun and its ammunition in that year, employing Henry as factory foreman, and putting out the arm in both rifle and pistol sizes.

After a year or so, Smith and Wesson sold out the mechanism to an organization known as The Volcanic Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut. One of the principal owners of this concern was Mr. Oliver F. Winchester, though Henry was still retained as superintendent of production. The concern manufactured the same arm and ammunition that Smith and Wesson had made, and was in operation during the years 1855 and 1856. The firm got into financial difficulties in 1857, from which it emerged as The New Haven Arms Company with Mr. Winchester as President and Tyler Henry as factory superintendent.

Smith and Wesson had sold out their interest in the repeating mechanism for a very good reason. The Flobert breech caps had come to their attention at about the same time that Mr. Rollin White offered them a patent taken out by him in 1855 for a revolver with chambers bored all the way through the cylinder and loaded from the rear.

The ammunition was worthless, but the patent covered boring a cylinder through and loading its chambers from the rear, with any type of cartridge. Colt's basic revolver patents expired in 1856, and after some experimenting, both with the design of the revolver and with the machinery for making its ammunition, Smith and Wesson began

the manufacture of the first self-exploding metallic cartridge revolvers and the ammunition for them. The patents under which they operated were Rollin White's of 1855 and their own of 1859, although operations of the company started before the date of issuance of the latter. The first cartridges were .22 short rimfire, copper case, followed by .32 short rimfire, and the company engaged in the manufacture of ammunition as well as revolvers during the late fifties, sixties, and early seventies.

The use of these small-sized cartridges by Smith and Wesson, and the immense popularity which the revolvers chambered for them immediately enjoyed, brought them forcibly to the notice of other arms manufacturers. Although no other revolver company could load from the rear of the cylinder, a number of rifle companies began to chamber arms for rim-fire cartridges in large sizes.

One of the earliest and best known rifles that was brought out for the new cartridges was the Henry, which was manufactured under patents of 1860 by the New Haven Arms Company. It had the same mechanism that they had previously manufactured, but was adapted to metallic ammunition by adding an extractor and improving the firing pin. The arm was chambered for a .44 caliber rim-fire cartridge using twenty-eight grains of powder and a conical bullet weighing about 200-grains.

The company was reorganized after the war, and became the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in 1866. Their first model, that of 1866, used the same cartridge as the Henry, but was improved over the earlier gun by the addition of a loading gate on the side of the frame added under King's patent of 1866. Further improvements took place in 1873 and a new cartridge was developed by the company. This was the .44-40, a center-fire cartridge with a slightly bottlenecked case holding 40-grains of powder and a 200-grain bullet.

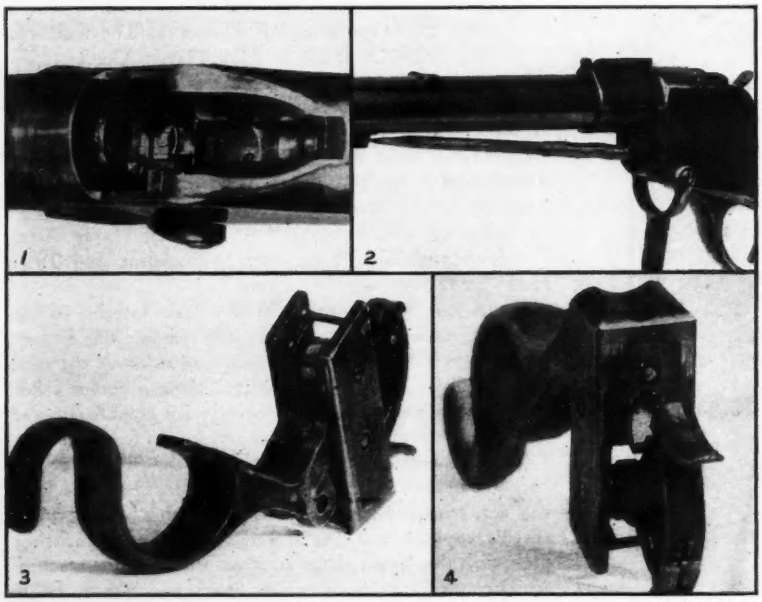
The repeating rifle most used by the government during the Civil War was the Spencer, patented in 1860 and manufactured in Boston by the Spencer Repeating Rifle Company. The Spencer was a lever-action arm with its magazine in the butt. It used short rim-fire cartridges of three sizes in the military models. The cartridges were designated .56-50, .56-52 and .56-56, these figures being the size of the case at the head and the size of the bullet at the base in each instance. The bullets were conical and weighed about 350-grains. The powder charge of all three cases was 45-grains. The Government bought ninety-four thousand of the rifles and nearly sixty million cartridges.—*To be concluded.*

# FALLING-BLOCK EJECTOR CONVERSION

## A DOPE BAG REVIEW

JUST A YEAR AGO, in the Dope Bag, we showed a picture of a Winchester Single-Shot rifle sent in by Paul D. Ratliff. The interesting feature, which we mentioned at the time, was the .30-'06 caliber of this rifle and its feat of ejecting those long rimless cases. The rifle weighed 12½ pounds, one of its shooting records was a group within an 8-inch circle at 500 yards.

At the time of the earlier publication Mr. Ratliff undertook to disclose the details of the conversion job on the Winchester action to anyone who might specifically request it. However, as it developed and to Mr. Ratliff's embarrassment, too many shooters became interested in his automatic ejector, and more requests than could be properly answered were received. In turn, the rifle itself was packed up and shipped to P. O. Ackley and W. F. Vickery for inspection, both pronouncing it a clever and sound job. Obviously, it was not possible to send the rifle to every interested person. Finally, as a self-defensive measure, Mr. Ratliff had nearly a hundred drawings made to make the action-dope available, and he is now advertising these for sale in this issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.




As yet we have not received one of these drawings, but instead four photographs which we are publishing herewith in order to show the conversion job in further detail. Cut No. 1 shows a close-up of the barrel breech and the extractor. This shows also the business end of the ejector, which works in conjunction with the extractor. Cut No. 2 shows the actuating part of the ejector which is normally concealed by the forestock. Cut No. 3 shows the bottom of the breech block, hammer and finger lever, and cut No. 4 shows the top of the breech block, bushed firing-pin and hammer of the .30-'06 conversion job.

# Any Alibis?

**Thrashing out the woes of the handgunner . . .**
**This month our champion gives us his ideas on—**

## LICKING THE "SIGHT PICTURE" PROBLEM

MANY DETAILS, and the coordination of those details, contribute to successful pistol shooting—holding the gun in your hand the same way for each shot; position or stance; breathing; care in gripping the stocks not too tightly or too loosely; that the body is not rigid or tense, but properly relaxed; that clothing is not too tight, and last, that your trigger squeeze is velvety smooth. If all the above matters have been properly taken care of, together with the multitude of other little annoyances that beset the hand-gunner, then you are ready to concentrate on the one very important subject we so often fail to mention—sights and concentration on sights.

How many times have you seen a golfer about to smack out a long drive, straight down the fairway, when a dub starts to whistle or talk at the very instant the golfer starts his swing? The result? He tops it, slices or hooks it, and in a towering, justifiable rage, breaks up his clubs, which he should have wrapped around his friend's thick head. A lot depends on your ability to concentrate. With the ability to concentrate, the shooter will never suffer the tribulations of our temperamental golfer.

Using the "sight picture" method requires first, constant and deep, uninterrupted concentration. If your thoughts wander, so will your shots. Keep this uppermost in your mind. Without concentration the best sight picture will be ruined. Lack of concentration will cause a sloppy trigger let-off or loss of the sight picture.

Now—what is this sight picture? In reality, it is a very simple but desirable *habit*. We will assume that you know what "alignment of sights" means. Simply this: Square up the front sight in the notch of the rear sight, meaning that an equal amount of light must show on either side of the front sight, while the top of the front sight must be perfectly flat or square with the rear sight. This must be the position of the sights when you level off on the target. Do not lose it.

You now have your sights lined up in the center of the black. Now the sight picture will appear if you concentrate on your sights. You must concentrate on the sights, not the target. This is very important. As you concentrate on your sights your target will become a blurred, semi-black faded object beyond your gun barrel. How far beyond means nothing to you now, as you say to yourself "All that I know, or care to know, is that my sights are still lined up. I know this because I can see them plainly. They are not fuzzed or mushy, but stand out clearly and distinctly. What do I care if the target has moved back farther and farther (it will), and the black spot has become dimmer. I have my sights right in the center of that blurred spot." Let that shot go, confident in the fact that you have 3.36 inches to play with. Your arm jumped up when the hammer fell? That shot's a goner? You call it a 7 at 12:00 o'clock? Let's have a look. A good 10 at 11:00 o'clock. You think something is wrong? Try it again and see, but don't forget the sight picture. This time your arm whipped over to 4:00 o'clock? You'd call that a six if you were using the old method of trying to see both target and sights clearly. Well, it's another good ten.

Concentration on this sight picture will unquestionably improve your scores. It is extremely difficult to focus your eyes on sights and target at the same time. It involves a great waste of time and in using the sight picture you will be able to squeeze your shots off in much less time than with the other method of sighting. Your sights are of primary importance, so stick to them. The target won't move, but if you lose sight of them for an instant, *they* will, and your shot moves accordingly.

Where you can hold to get the best results is a matter of personal opinion. Many shooters hold at 6 o'clock. Just as many hold where they want their bullet to strike, namely center. You *will* get a sharper definition of the sight picture if you hold at 6 o'clock. You will have to try both methods of holding to determine which suits you best.

Criticism of the 6 o'clock hold seems to be in the fact that we hold and hold on that little spot, afraid to let the shot go unless the sights are right on the "quarter." We just can't seem to get it through our thick heads that we have more than three inches to get our bullet in. Oddly, with this hold you get a much sharper sight picture but you do not get a better score.

Try to fire with both eyes open. This will give you faster alignment and a much sharper definition of the sight picture, especially in timed- and rapid-fire.

By all means follow through with your sight picture. By that I mean, after your squeeze has been completed, and the shot fired, continue to squeeze the trigger, and do not lose the sight picture until after you have called your shot. Do not jerk the gun down or up the instant the shot is fired, and gawk through the scope in time to see the bullet pass through the target. Do what a good golfer always does—complete the swing. He never raises his head until the swing has reached the end of a complete arc. Only then does he raise his head, drop his arms to his side and gaze down the fairway after his ball. Had he stopped his swing and raised his head at the moment the face of his club made contact with the ball, his shot most certainly would have been dubbed.

One pupil of mine has now been firing just under one year. He has used the sight picture method as I have explained it to him. His scores are now averaging better than 280 over the long course. He says it is entirely due to the method he uses in sighting. Another has increased his average to such a point that I hesitate to tell of it—for no one would believe it. He (the latter) is in my estimation the best .22 caliber shot in the country, IF he could concentrate in matches. Something happens to him in a match and his average tumbles to about 284. He uses the sight picture, and has since May of last year. As of that date scores of both have moved steadily upward. This is concrete evidence in favor of "sight picture" aiming. Try it. It may add a few points to your score, and that's what we all are after. To my protegés it has been the most important phase of their shooting. They have their scores to prove what it has done for them. Good luck.

Clyde Townsend

# The Old Coach

## LOOKING INTO THE BLACK FUTURE

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for rifle practice or rifle matches unless they teach our young men to defend their country and homes in an effective manner. If our sport of rifle shooting be organized and conducted to do this it is then a most important factor in our scheme of National Offense. If not, it is of no value, for it does not then have even the advantage of vigorous exercise that baseball, football, tennis and golf have.

The trouble as I see it is that our game thus far has been confined almost exclusively to slow fire bull's-eye shooting. It has been severely criticized for this reason, and I think this criticism has been justified. I don't want to decry altogether the value of such shooting. I think it is absolutely necessary, for I fail utterly to see how anyone can get to shoot well in any form of firing until he has learned to hit what he looks at—learned holding, aiming, squeezing, calling the shot and sight adjustment so that he is a good slow fire shot. But he should certainly not stop at the mere beginning of the game. All of our matches should include in addition a stage of firing that will develop skill in the effective, fast use of the semi-automatic rifle. To accomplish this a form of firing can be arranged using our present small bore match rifles or our Springfields or Enfields.

Let each competitor's target consist of five prone silhouettes spaced far enough apart so that he has to change position slightly to fire at each of them. Allow a time limit of one minute for firing at these five targets. Score the competitor five points for every hit on a silhouette, and penalize him ten points for every silhouette not struck at least once. No limit to the number of shots—fire as many as you wish in the minute. Allow the competitor to have as many loaded box magazines or clips as he wishes. It is desirable to teach rapid clip loading. Restrict the clips to those having a five-shot capacity.

No change in our present rifle ranges or galleries will be necessary. Put a target on each holder or rack. This will space the targets far enough apart. Assign a competitor to each five targets. For 50 feet the black prone silhouette might be about 1½ inches high, 50 yards 4 inches, and for 200 yards use the standard Army rapid fire target. For small bore shooting paste the silhouettes on the back of the official 50-foot and 50-yard targets until such time as an official rapid fire target is adopted.

Procedure at the firing point need be only very slightly different from our present slow fire. The competitors being at the firing point, one competitor to each five targets, and "ready on the firing line," simply give the command "COMMENCE FIRING," and one minute later "CEASE FIRING." Neither will there be any great difference in the number of competitors that can be handled on the range per hour as compared with slow fire. At present a slow fire relay in a 20-shot match takes 20 minutes, and 10 minutes to change relays, a total of 30 minutes. In the proposed rapid fire stage the firing takes one minute, and five minutes to change relays. While relays are changing the targets can be changed. Five relays can be fired in thirty minutes, thus firing the same number of men in 30 minutes as are fired in a slow fire match.

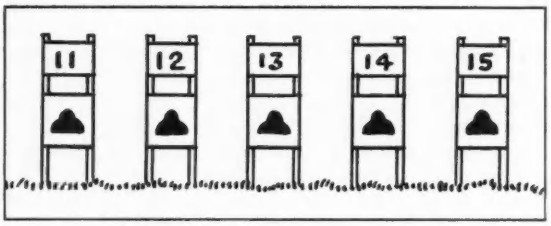
*Safety precautions:* Immediately after the command "CEASE FIRING" let the range officer give the command "UNLOAD, HOLD YOUR MAGAZINE UP IN YOUR RIGHT HAND." This is all that is necessary to insure that no competitor leaves the firing point with a loaded magazine in his rifle. Our present range procedure and discipline takes care of all the rest.

*Caution:* If your backstop is narrow it may be necessary to exclude a target on each flank as firing on end targets fans out a little and bullets should not miss the backstop.

THE MacARTHUR MATCH: 1st Stage—20 shots slow fire at 100 yards on N. R. A. Official 100 yard slow fire target. 2nd Stage—One minute rapid fire at 50 yards on five N. R. A. Official 50 yard rapid fire targets, no limit to number of shots. Any small bore rifle with 5-shot magazine.

And do not neglect to include in the program certain matches where both the slow and rapid firing is done in the sitting and standing positions.

It seems to me that such a change in our firing can be instituted easily, and with no delay. This form of shooting should be extremely popular. There is no reason why it should not be just as popular as timed and rapid fire is with our pistol brethren. It will develop exactly that kind of shooting we want our young men to become proficient in. I hope we will see every match condition laid down on these lines this coming summer. If you believe in it send in your O.K. If at present you think it is hardly practical please try it four or five times on your range before you send in your criticisms.




**Rapid-fire targets for one competitor**

This is your Old Coach's idea. It does not have the N. R. A. backing—yet. But he sincerely hopes it will. Give it a trial, won't you?

According to all reports we have received most of the soldiers in our present large Army that is being organized and trained in this country are receiving very little if any individual instruction in rifle marksmanship. Combat troops are receiving a fair amount of training in field firing as an organization—but can the individuals hit where they look? Can they make HITS per minute?

*The inference is obvious. If this training has to be slighted in the Army because of the time element then we rifle shooters competent to instruct must get to work and train as many young men as possible into good individual rifle shots before they are drafted!* Get to work on this right now, and use your own match rifle to do it.

# POWDER SMOKE: READERS COMMENTS THE NEWS DESK

## RE-LOADS . . .

### ANOTHER HERO

At least one of your readers enjoyed so much the leading article in your March issue, SINGLE HANDED, written by one good soldier about another. He recites therein very graphically what happened. However, he does not carry through to the 13th and 14th of October, for he, himself, during this time covered himself with some glory, and should you ever be talking with him, you might ask him to have a look at his left forearm. Thereon is a nasty looking scar caused by a piece of shrapnel which went between the two bones. He only left "the line" when he had lost so much blood from it that he could no longer remain.

I wish I had the Colonel's address, for I would like to personally compliment him on the fine manner in which he recites these experiences, and should you have contact with him for some reason or other, I shall appreciate very much your at least making mention of the fact that I wrote to you. I feel qualified to comment on this for the reason that I was along with the elements in the general fracas referred to.

* * *

There is another matter that I have been delaying writing about. I find that sporting editors of our leading newspapers are not receiving copies of the RIFLEMAN. These men, as a class, are not highly paid, and have been accustomed to receiving such things complimentary, and while I appreciate that the Association cannot well afford the expense of putting them on their mailing list, in general, I do believe that if the membership's attention was drawn to this situation, individuals would sponsor their local sporting editors.

FRANK O. D. WHITE,
Toledo, Ohio.

### "OBSOLETE" CARTRIDGES

I would like to call your attention to some glaring mistakes in Phil Sharpe's article "Bargain or White Elephant" on page 11 of February issue of the RIFLEMAN.

In his long list of cartridges he considers "obsolete" and for which he states "guns have *not* been made for many years," he includes the following: 25/35 Win. – 25/20 – 22 Sav. H. P. – .351 Win. Self Loading, 32/40, 33 Win., 38/55.

On page 12 of Winchester's *latest* catalog, mailed to me only last October the 25/35 is listed in their model 64.

On page 11 the 25/20 is listed in model 65.

On page 7 of Savage's *latest* catalog (just received yesterday) their model 23-B 25/20 Repeater is listed. They also list their model 219 (page 18) single shot in this caliber.

On page 15 Winchester catalog, the model 07-.351 S. L. is listed; and a fine modern rifle it is for deer. Certainly not "obsolete." The .22 Savage High Power was listed in Savage's catalog last year. It is not listed this year.

The 32/40, 38/55 and 33 Win. are such reliable loads for deer and similar game that they certainly cannot be classed as "obsolete." It is true that guns for these three calibers are no longer made, but so many thousands of rifles in good condition are in use shooting these loads, that they certainly cannot be yet classed as "obsolete."

Now my advice is, if any reader has a chance to get a secondhand rifle in *good* condition for any of the calibers before listed, let him not hesitate in buying it.

On page 47 of February RIFLEMAN you list a .35-3,000 Savage under the "10 inch Trajectory Curve tables." This is evidently a printer's error and .250-3000 should be the caliber as the Savage Co. has never manufactured a .35 cal. rifle.

Now, being just a plain hunter and lifelong handler of firearms, I would like to know if you experts really like to have fault found with your articles, or if letters from gun cranks just "give you a pain in the neck."

MILTON R. EVA,
Greenland, Michigan.

• *Mr. Eva or any other* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN *reader may criticise to his heart's content. We won't get any pains in the neck. What we do want, and will publish, are intelligent, constructive letters like his own, aimed at helping us make the* RIFLEMAN *a better magazine for its member-subscribers. Plain "crank" letters are apt to be filed in the w.b., will certainly not be printed. As for Phil Sharpe's list of near-obsolete cartridges, see the note below.*—ED.

### CITATION FOR MUMMA

Among those receiving the coveted Navy Cross for outstanding service in America's Pacific war is a one-time star of collegiate rifle shooting, Lieutenant Commander Morton C. Mumma, Jr. He is in command of a submarine in the Far East. Commander Mumma was born in Manila, and attended Iowa City, Iowa, schools before appointment to the Naval Academy in 1921. At Annapolis he was Captain of the rifle team and after graduation in June of 1925 was a member of the Navy rifle team, later coached the Academy team. Commander Mumma served on destroyers until he attended submarine school in 1928. His wife is living at Burnt Mills, Silver Spring, Md.

### CORRECTING AN IMPRESSION

In Phil Sharpe's article "Bargain or White Elephant," in the February issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN were listed a number of American cartridges now more or less obsolete, along with some of our older calibers which are still popular with hunters and riflemen, with the inference that most of them would be discontinued as a result of the war. On checking with the major ammunition companies, we learn that there is little chance of many of these still popular calibers being dropped from the "active list." Owners of .25-20's, .380's, .32-40's and similar arms may rest assured that their favorite cartridges will be available for many years.

## TIMED FIRE
*With Bill Shadel*

**Sensation** of Mike Bridgland's annual sunshine shooting affair, the National Mid-Winters, is ten-year-old "little Audrey" Bochmann, Richfield, N. J., sharpshooter. Little Audrey has been put to the old pressure test, after her first three matches where she placed 2nd, 8th and FIRST among the Sharpshooters, ahead of such well-knowns as—well, we won't embarrass the lads. And then she noticed the big team scope trained on her target by the constant round of spectators. A great little shooter, this youngster.

. . . a note from Norwalk, Connecticut, tells of the Norwalk Rod & Gun Club voting $1100.00 for purchase of Defense Bonds. . . . Henry McLemore's widely circulated syndicated column telling of Santa Barbara, without a military or industrial objective, nevertheless "the cradle of Home Guard defense" —and we would add, through the efforts of such riflemen as Roy Gradle and the rifle club members who are responsible for McLemore's observation that "the men have been PROPERLY instructed in the use of the rifle, the hand grenade and the methods of fighting from cover." . . .

. . . a word from W. M. Perry, Columbus, S. C.—"*Timed Fire* probably remembers me as the old fellow at Savannah shoot that had his right arm paralyzed shortly before the shoot, but would not be licked, and using his left hand won expert qualification." Yes, we do remember and appreciate the defense training he now ties in with his hobby of training police in his area. Has seven classes of women per week, composed of 100 nurses, welfare workers and business women, who have already paid for 14,000 rounds of ammunition.

. . . Radio broadcast, Columbia network, originating out of WOCO, Minneapolis, and featuring the Junior Sportsmen's Rifle Club of that city. The date, Tuesday, April 14th, 10:45 P. M. and according to Instructor O. V. Johnson the rifle members are the show.

. . . of the crowds at the New York Sportsman's Show, you can get a fairly good idea of cross-section America's thought. The NRA exhibit, featuring rifle and pistol instruction movies. was unquestionably as popular as anything in the show, and that's judging from the packed aisles before the booth. With these crowds intently watching four reels of rifle instruction, you get the idea that America wants to learn to shoot; so advertise your club and your range. Reports from the NRA booth at the Detroit show indicate the same interest.

. . . a bit of proper training for raw recruits pays dividends. Here in St. Pete, Bridgland's course for Florida defense unit of 34 men, using Enfields, accounted for 161 bullseyes out of 340 shots on the silhouette target; and this, after the third day on the range firing ten shots each day. The course of fire, skirmish, was 1 shot at 300, prone; 1 at 275 sitting; 1 at 250 sitting; 1 at 225 prone and 1 at 200 sitting. Target exposed for 30 seconds.

## Thomas MacGuire Lewis

A plane crash on February 26th near Fort Dix, New Jersey, has robbed the small bore game of one of the most promising and best liked of its younger stars. Killed when their plane cracked-up on Taylor's Mountain were a pilot and 2nd Lieutenant Thomas MacGuire Lewis, 126th Observation Squadron, "in line of duty." Known intimately to the Eastern small bore fraternity, 28-year-old

Tom Lewis

Tom and his sister Janet had been a familiar twosome at most of the larger tournaments of the past few years.

Tom, whose home was at Garden City, Long Island, had fired often with the Woodhaven (L. I.) Post, American Legion rifle team, and more recently as a member of the famed Roslyn Rifle and Pistol Club squad. A graduate of Washington's Georgetown University, the young flyer had been one of the top-notchers of the intercollegiate game, sharing often with his sister the spotlight of high-ranking college competition.

Typical of Tom's outlook on the shooting game, and particularly toward tomorrow's stars of the small bore ranges, was his last gesture for his favorite sport—lending his pet rifle to one of the youngsters of New Haven's Quinnipiac Junior squad, "until I get back from the wars." Tom's host of rifleman friends, carrying on the job he had to leave, will see to it that the youngster makes out with his "borrowed" rifle as well as Tom had hoped when he left it with him.

## Ralph B. De Bolt

Ralph B. De Bolt of Santa Monica, California, died on January 19, following a heart attack. A sportsman who "lived for his guns," Mr. DeBolt is survived by a family of four, all of whom carry on his interest in firearms and the hunting fields.

## Calvin A. Price

One of the last of the old American gunmakers, "Cal" Price of Orange, Texas, 68, died on February 5th. Trained in the ways of the 19th century craftsman, Price had for years been a mainstay of the growing muzzle-loading fraternity, making rifles, molds, and powder horns for them, solving their problems and encouraging the game guided now by the National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Association.

Coming to Texas from Parsons, Kansas, in 1900, he quickly established himself as one of the few remaining gunmakers capable of turning out a percussion target or squirrel rifle, and built up a list of customers from every section of the country.

## WANTED: January, 1942, Issues

Because of an abnormal demand for the January 1942 issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, our supply has become exhausted. It is infeasible to print additional copies.

Subscribers who do not keep a permanent file of the magazine or who have an extra copy of the January 1942 issue are asked to mail this one copy to the N. R. A., 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Roll the magazine or mail it in an envelope, and show your return address so we can extend your subscription one month if you are not a life member. Remember only the January 1942 issue is needed.

## NATIONAL RECORDS

Those who are interested in keeping an up-to-the-minute list of National Records are asked to make the following corrections on the lists which were published in the 1942 Classification Books.

WOMEN'S OUTDOOR RIFLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Swiss Match, C-5 target, Eleanor Dunn | 23 bullseyes |

OUTDOOR PISTOL

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 Man Team, .22 caliber, National Match Course, 250th Coast Artillery | 1440 X 1500 |
| Civilian Class—Team, 4 Man Team, .22 Caliber, Camp Perry Course, Capital Pistol Club | 1164 X 1200 |
| Civilian Class—Individual .45 Caliber Slow Fire, C. A. Brown | 182 X 200 |

## CORRECTION

A copy of the charges and specifications preferred against Joseph Corr, Philadelphia Police Officer, published in our January issue stated that Mr. Corr had competed as a member of the Philadelphia Police Pistol Team. This statement was erroneous. Officer Corr entered the North End Rod and Gun Club Tournament as a member of the Holmesburg (Pa.) Fish and Game Protective Association. We regret the error and are glad to correct it. We are also informed that Officer Corr has not represented the Philadelphia Police in pistol competition at any time during the past two years.

## JERSEY'S CHUCK LAW

Some weeks ago the New Jersey State Game Commission suspended all licenses which had been issued to permit the use of rifles in taking woodchucks and other small game, predators or vermin. Headquarters of the National Rifle Association immediately contacted the Game Commission, pointing out the importance of expanding, rather than contracting, the number of civilians trained in the proper use of rifles. There are enormous areas in the state where high-powered rifles may be used without danger. Furthermore, the state is a likely and vulnerable target area for enemy raids, so that the organization and training of civilian home guard units is highly desirable.

We are glad to report that the State Game Commission apparently recognized the reasonableness of these arguments and has removed the suspension so that licensed chuck hunters may again pursue their favorite pastime.

## CONNECTICUT STATE GALLERY

The wise decision to reduce teams this year to 4 men instead of the customary 5 undoubtedly was an important contributing factor in bringing out an entry list of over 900 competitors for the Connecticut State Gallery Matches of February 27 through March 1. This was only slightly under the previous all-time high registration of last year—and in the face of three-shift 7-day schedules in most of New England.

The Woodhaven Post, American Legion, outranked Papco Rifle Club with a 10-point margin offhand, both with team totals of 759, to win the Senior Team Trophy. High Individual went to Arthur C. Jackson, also of Woodhaven; 196, one point under Alfred Crowley's record of 197, made last year.

The Lyman-coached Middlefield Girls' No. 1 Team walked away with the Women's Team Trophy, 727, 14 points higher than the Brooklyn Edison Girls. This was an average of a fraction of a point higher than the previous record of 906 set by the "5-man" Middlefield Mohicans last year. Miss Dorothea Schaub's 190, 4 points higher than second place Ethel Carlson's 186, tied her own previous tournament record made last year.

Jack Lacy's effervescent Quinnipiac No. 1 Junior Team topped the under-19-years Team Trophy with 725, an average of over one point over the previous record of 899.

CONNECTICUT'S GOEBEL MEMORIAL TROPHY

**Inset: First-time winner, Cadet John E. Baldwin. A member of the Xavier High School, he scored 99 prone, 87 offhand**

The excitement and pressure of competing for the beautiful Herbert H. Goebel Memorial Trophy, generously donated by Gene Mitchell of the Blackinton Company, seemed to affect all of the Juniors in their individual scores so that the top 186 made by John Baldwin of Xavier was 7 points under the record of 193, made by Jack Fles in 1941.

As has been customary for the past several years, at this biggest of all New England indoor tournaments, the Lymans awarded special merit medals to all Juniors with scores over 100. A very commendable innovation was the payment of prizes in defense stamps.

# COMING EVENTS

The registered tournaments are indicated as follows: **B**—State Championships or large District Matches; **C**—Local. *Unregistered* matches are not coded. Classification of competitors for prize awards indicated by asterisk—**C***, etc.

## APRIL

### RIFLE

**10-12 Pennsylvania,** Philadelphia Metropolitan Junior, Philadelphia. Ed. Seader, 1826 W. Venango Street, Philadelphia.
**10-19 Texas (B*),** Southwestern, Dallas. V. A. Moore, 208 North Akard Street, Dallas.
**11-12 Massachusetts,** 7th Annual Junior, Beverly. David C. McNeill, 33 Beckford St., Beverly.
**11-12 Kansas (B*),** State Gallery, Manhattan. K. A. Hugos, 223 Humboldt, Manhattan.
**12 Oregon (C*),** Registered Rifle, Seaside. Roy Clark, 754 N. Holliday, Seaside.
**12-19 New Mexico,** Coronado Cup. L. D. Wilson, Santa Fe.
**18 (*) Interscholastic Sectional Tournaments.** Western Pennsylvania teams notify James Affeck, Box 2038, Pittsburgh, before April 10.
**18-19 Ohio (C*),** Gallery Team Match, Columbus. C. I. Greer, P. O. Box 123, Barberton.
**18-19 District of Columbia (C*),** U. S. Aggies Gallery, Washington. Freeman Morgan, 16B Crescent Road, Greenbelt, Maryland.
**19 Connecticut,** Sofley Memorial, New Haven. Joseph Morin, 221 White St., Hartford.
**19 Massachusetts,** Annual Patriots Day, West Concord. D. J. Hardesty, Maynard.
**19 South Dakota (C*),** Tri-State Gallery, Sioux Falls. H. E. Burchfield, Sioux Falls.
**24-26 New York,** New York Antlers Gallery (Marksmen only), Queens County. Paul J. Becker, 136-69 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing.
**26 Pennsylvania (C*),** Spring Rifle, Allentown. Alfred M. Newhard, 111 Susquehanna St., Allentown.
**26 Vermont (B*),** Vermont Gallery, Northfield. P. H. Teachout, Underhill Center.
**26 Wisconsin,** Gallery Rifle, Madison. H. B. Jacobs, 1204 Drake St., Madison.

### PISTOL

**10 California (C*),** Tamalpais Pistol, Alto. Frances L. Wadman, Route 1, Box 854, Mill Valley.
**19 California (C*),** Southern California League, Glendale. J. E. Cornell, 662 Arden Ave., Glendale.
**19 Texas (C*),** Spring Pistol, Austin. O. L. Canady, 2502 Indian Trail, Austin.
**19 Wisconsin (C*),** Registered Gallery, Madison. A. T. Mickle, 541 State Office Bldg., Madison.

## MAY

### RIFLE

**10 California (C*),** Northern Calif. Small Bore, Yreka. Paul Dodge, Lane Street, Yreka.
**9-10 New Mexico,** State .30 Caliber, Roswell. L. D. Wilson, Santa Fe.
**10 Tennessee (C*),** State Rifle, Knoxville. Robert Monroe, c/o T. V. A., Union Building, Knoxville.
**10 Texas (C*),** Bayou Rifle, Houston. Charles F. Hanson, 811 Shell Bldg., Houston.
**16-17 Louisiana (B*),** Louisiana Small Bore, Baton Rouge. E. A. Saliers, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.
**16-17 Florida,** State .30 Caliber, Winter Haven. George N. Pulley, P. O. Box 13, Winter Haven.
**17 Oregon (C*),** Annual Small Bore, Portland. E. L. Plogg, 1911 S. E. Ankeny St., Portland.
**17 New York,** Briar Rod & Gun Club, Woodbury, L. I. James A. West, 179-26 143rd Ave., Springfield.
**17 Indiana (C*),** Spring Rifle, Vincennes. Marvin M. Parr, 20 W. St. Clair Street, Vincennes.
**17 Pennsylvania (C*),** Spring Rifle, Altoona. R. B. Barry, 402 2nd Ave., Altoona.
**23 Pennsylvania Junior Outdoor,** Rosedale. W. H. Keisher, R. D. 1, Verona.
**24 Pennsylvania (C*),** Late Spring Rifle, Allentown. Alfred M. Newhard, 111 E. Susquehanna St., Allentown.
**24 Indiana (B*),** Mid-West Rifle, Lafayette. C. B. Gildersleeve, Lafayette.
**23-24 Pennsylvania (C*),** Vandergrift Sportsman Ass'n, Vandergrift. George W. Rupp, 1029 Hancock Ave., Vandergrift.
**24 Iowa (C*),** Restricted Rifle, Des Moines. G. G. Cooper, 816 Telephone Bldg., Des Moines.
**30-31 California,** State .30 Caliber, Sacramento. James Pedroni, 205 Salinas National Bank Bldg., Salinas.
**30-31 Oregon (B*),** Medford Rifle, Medford. Ivan K. Waddell, P. O. Box 1046, Medford.
**31 New York (C*),** Spring Small Bore, Elmira. Neil Wheeler, Hendy Avenue, Elmira.

### PISTOL

**3 New York (C*),** Registered Gallery, Troy. A. Watson, 516 Second St., Troy.
**8 California (C*),** Tamalpais Pistol, Alto. Frances L. Wadman, Route 1, Box 854, Mill Valley.
**9-10 Texas (B*),** Southwestern, Dallas. V. A. Moore, 208 North Akard Street, Dallas.
**10 Arizona (B),** Arizona Pistol, Tucson. Howard Hathaway, P. O. Bin 71, Tucson.
**16-17 West Virginia (C*),** Spring Pistol, Richwood. C. R. Simons, Richwood.
**17 Illinois (C*),** Sheridan Club, Deerfield. B. C. Meyer, 919 Forest Avenue, Deerfield.
**17 New York (B*),** State Pistol, Albany. O. E. Whitbeck, 122 Morris Street, Albany, New York.
**24 New Jersey (C*),** Spring Pistol, Trenton. William Lewis, P. O. Box 1420, Trenton.
**24 Oregon (C*),** Spring Pistol, Portland. John S. Altmanns, 405 N. Stanton St., Portland.

*(Continued on next page)*

**West Virginia Rifle:** Roy Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa., shaded young Anna Lou Ballew, Mannington, W. Va., by the narrowest of margins February 15 to take top honors in the gallery rifle tournament sponsored by the Northern West Virginia Rifle League at Faimont, West Virginia.

Taylor and the former junior champion each had a Grand Aggregate of 573 of a possible 600 points, the former winning by outranking Miss Ballew in the standing position, 274 to 273. In the fired matches, Anna Lou came up with victories in the prone, and prone and standing events. Taylor grabbed the standing match with 183 of 200 points and Ken Root of Clarksburg, West Virginia, copped the prone any sight match. Thirty competitors were on hand.

## N.R.A. GALLERY LEAGUES

### RIFLE

**Hawkeye Rifle League #1**—Four positions. Centerville #1, 8-1; Marshalltown #1, 8-1; Wilton Junction, 7-2; Mason City #1, 6-3; Algona #1, 6-3; Iowa City, 5-4; Fairfield, 5-4; M'town Juniors, 5-4; Mt. Vernon #1, 4-5; Iowa Falls #2, 4-5; Waterloo #2, 3-6; Sumner #2, 1-8; Prairie City #2, 1-8.

**Hawkeye Rifle League #2**—Four positions. Oelwein, 9-0; Sumner #1, 7-2; Postville, 6-3; Cresco #1, 6-3; Centerville #3, 6-3; Waterloo #1, 6-3; C. R. Amazons, 5-4; Des Moines #2, 5-4; M'town Ladies, 4-5; Mt. Vernon #2, 3-6; Nevada, 2-7; Algona #2, 2-7; M'town #3, 2-7.

**Hawkeye Rifle League #3**—Four positions. Bloomfield, 8-1; Des Moines, 8-1; Prairie City #1, 7-2; Nevada #1, 7-2; Iowa Falls #1, 6-3; Colo, 5-4; I. S. C., 5-4; Mason City #2, 5-4; Centerville #2, 4-5; Marshalltown #2, 4-5; Cresco #2, 3-6.

**Central Illinois Rifle League**—Four positions. Springfield, 6-1; Decatur, 6-1; Virden, 5-2; Havana, 3-4; Bloomington, 0-7.

**Twin City Rifle League**—Northwestern #1, 6-0; Minneapolis, 7-1; University, 4-1; Northwestern #2, 3-3; St. Paul #1, 3-3; St. Thomas, 1-2; Little Gophers, 2-4; Northwestern #3, 1-3; United Sportsmen, 1-5; St. Paul #2, 0-5.

**Southern Rifle League**—Four positions. Standings to February 28th. University of Chicago, 11-0; Lakeside Press, 9-2; Ceco, 6-5; Com. Edison, 6-6; Chicago Bridge, 5-6; Roseland, 2-9; Nathan Hale, 0-11.

**Niagara Frontier Rifle League**—Three positions. Lockport, 8-1; R. & H., 6-4; Twin City, 5-4; Buffalo, 4-5; South Buffalo, 3-4; Lewiston, 1-9.

**Southwestern Ohio Rifle League**—Three positions. Standings to February 5th. National Distillers, 0-4; Mariemont, 3-1; Columbia, 2-2; Wilmo, 2-2; Miami, 4-0; Northside, 1-3.

**Muncie Rifle League**—Four positions. Standings to January 18th. Ball Brothers, 7-1; Eaton Merchants, 7-1; Malleable Foundry, 6-2; Kuhner Packing, 4-4; Delco Remy, 4-3; K of P Lodge, 3-4; Retz Spt. Goods, 2-6; Johnson Hardware, 1-7; Standard Brands, 1-7.

**Chautauqua County Rifle League**—Standings to February 12th. Walnut Creek, 9-1; North East, 8-2; Mayville, 6-4; Dunkirk, 3-7; Jamestown, 2-8; Erie Rod & Gun, 2-8.

**Long Island Rifle League "A"**—Standings to February 22nd. Metropolitan Rod & Gun Club, 13-4; Woodhaven Post American Legion, 12-5; City Bank, 10-5; Brooklyn Edison, 8-8; Civilian, 8-9; Briar Rod, 7-8; Richmond Hill, 7-9; Roslyn, 0-17.

**Allegheny Rifle League**—Cold Spring, 3-1; Kelly-Springfield, 3-1; Frostburg, 2-2; Cumberland, 0-4.

**Long Island Rifle League "B"**—Cypress Hills, 12-2; Chase Bank, 11-3; Poly Day, 10-3; Poly Evening, 7-5; Equitable #1, 7-6; Metro Life Men, 7-7; Edison Girls, 6-7; New York & Queens, 5-9; De Mott Carmen, 2-11; Arma, 0-14.

**Baltimore Rifle League "A"**—Izaak Walton, 10-0; Towson #1, 10-1; Tindeco, 8-2; Sparrows Point, 5-5; William Tell, 5-6; Northwestern, 4-7; Free State, 3-6; Rangers, 1-8; Gwynns Falls #1, 0-11.

**Baltimore Rifle League "B"**—Crown, 7-0; Esso, 6-1; Baltimore Sales Book, 6-4; Gwynns Falls #2, 5-3; Chesapeake, 2-5; Bal-Mar, 1-6; Towson #2, 0-8.

**Long Island Rifle League "C"**—Standings to February 22nd. Antlers Rifle Club, 13-2; Edison

#3, 12–2; Beacon, 9–6; Metro Life Girls, 5–10; Equitable #2, 4–9; Chase Girls, 0–14.

**Upper Peninsula Rifle League**—Kingsford, 1–2; Stambaugh, 1–2; Superior, 2–1; Hematite, 2–1; Iron River, 3–0; Gladstone, 2–1; Baraga, 0–3; Amasa, 1–2.

**Red River Valley Rifle League**—Standings to February 21st. Roseau, 6–0; Forks A, 6–1; Forks B, 4–2; Thief River B, 4–3; Thief River A, 3–3; Fertile B, 2–4; Bronson B, 2–4; Bronson A, 1–5; Fertile A, 0–6.

**District Rifle League**—Three positions. Standings to February 26th. U. S. Aggies, 14–0; National Capital #1, 11–3; G. P. O., 10–4; Maritime, 10–4; Arlington, 9–5; Federal Marksmen, 3–11; Taylor Model Basin, 1–13; Christian Church, 0–14; National Capital #2, 7–7; Greenbelt, 7–7.

**Northwest Rifle League**—Lakeview, 11–0, Tie 1; Westric, 11–0, Tie 1; Humboldt, 8–4; Edison Park Legion, 4–8; Winnetka, 4–8; Des Plaines, 4–8; Park Ridge, 1–11.

**Northwestern Pennsylvania Rifle League**—Four positions. Standings to February 20th. Wolf's Head Oilers, 11–2; Walnut Creek, 10–2; Corry, 9–4; Lawrence Park, 7–6; Meadville, 3–10; Titusville, 3–10; Union City, 2–11.

**Hudson Valley Rifle League**—Standings to February 10th. Schenectady G. E. A. A., 5–1; Wild Life, 5–1; Pittsfield G. E. A. A., 3–3; Victory, 3–3; Coxsackie, 2–4; Forbes, 2–4; N. Y. C. A. A., 1–5.

**Central Michigan Rifle League**—Three positions. Sparten Gun Club, 0–3; Midland, 1–2; Grand Rapids, 0–3; Holland, 3–0; Alpena, 0–3; Saline, 0–3; Capitol City, 0–3; Borderline, 1–2; Twin City, 2–1; Paw Paw, 2–1; 19th Maccabee, 2–1; Flint, 2–1; Wyandotte, 2–1; Shiawassee, 3–0; Central City, 2–1; Ann Arbor, 3–0.

**Rock River Valley Rifle League**—Standings to February 13th. Lena, 11–1; Elgin 1–11; Pla-Mor, 3–9; Rockford, 11–0; Dixon, 9–2; Rochelle, 0–11; Sycamore, 6–6; Malta, 5–7; Belvidere, 6–5.

**Central States Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Lena American Legion, 4–0; Danville, 4–0; Forest Park, 3–1; Austin #2, 2–1; Legion, 2–2; Ashland #2, 2–2; National Cash Register #2, 1–3; St. Mary of Redford, 1–3; Woodstock #2, 0–3; Coca-Cola, 0–4.

**Pennsylvania-West Virginia & Ohio Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. East Palestine, 4–0; Altoona, 4–0; Allegheny County, 3–1; Robinson Clay Products, 2–2; Ashland #1, 2–2; Coshocton, 2–2; Cornplanter #1, 1–3; Amboy, 1–3; Mason-Dixon #1, 1–3; Norka, 0–4.

**Far West Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Boulder City, 4–0; Pendleton, 3–1; Grangeville, 3–1; Wallace #1, 2–1; Monte Vista, 2–1; Provo Post #13 Amer. Leg. #2, 2–2; Elk City, 0–3; Timberline, 0–4; Corpus Christi, 0–3.

**Michigan-Ohio & Indiana Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Detroit, 4–0; National Cash Register #1, 4–0; Capitol City, 2–2; Lafayette Post #11 Amer. Leg., 2–2; Bay City, 2–2; Central City, 2–2; Greensburg, 1–2; American, 1–3; Lincoln Park, 1–3; Grand Rapids, 0–3.

**Mountain States Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Murray, 4–0; Ekalaka #2, 3–0; Bowman, 2–1; Legion Post #79 #1, 2–1; Provo Post #13 Amer. Leg. #1, 1–2; Harney County #2, 1–2; Bellingham Amer. Leg. #2, 0–3; Bonanza, 0–4.

**California & Utah Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Searles Lake, 4–0; Tangle & Twist, 3–1; Tule Lake, 2–1; Bishop, 2–1; LaBrea, 2–1; Engineers, 1–2; Delta, 1–3; Legion Post #79 #2, 0–3; San Pablo, 0–3.

**California-Washington & Oregon Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Portland, 3–0; Gresham, 3–0; Toledo Civilian, 3–1; Grand Coulee, 3–1; Harney County #1, 2–2; Rose City Legion, 1–3; Longview, 1–3; Scott Valley, 0–3; Bellingham Amer. Leg. #1, 0–4.

**Pennsylvania-West Virginia & New Jersey Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Comanche, 3–0; Danville, 4–0; Clearfield Creek, 3–1; Mason-Dixon #2, 2–1; Ingersoll-Rand #1, 2–2; Cornplanter #2, 1–2; Glen Ridge, 1–2; Mason-Dixon #3, 0–4; Ingersoll-Rand #2, 0–4.

**Southern Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Charlotte, 4–0; Volunteer, 4–0; Atlanta, 3–1; Muscle Shoals, 3–1; Cherokee, 2–2; Birmingham, 2–2; Greenville #1, 1–3; Chickasaw, 1–3; Gainesville, 0–4; Greenville #2, 0–4.

**Montana State Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Belgrade #1, 3–0; Manhattan, 4–0; Whitefish, 3–0; Anaconda, 2–1; Glendive, 2–2; Hardin, 1–3; Baker, 1–3; Terry, 0–3; Havre, 0–4.

**Mid-Western Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Austin #1, 3–0; Washburn, 3–1; Woodstock #1, 2–2; Fargo, 2–1; Lisbon, 2–1; Eighty-Five, 1–2; Post Office, 1–2; Hastings, 0–3.

**Massachusetts & New Hampshire Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Piscataqua, 4–0; East Warren, 4–0; Beverly, 4–0; Old South, 3–1; Adams, 2–2; Rockland, 1–3; Gardner, 1–3; Hennicker, 1–3; New London, 0–4; Topsfield, 0–4.

**Eastern Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Manchester Amer. Leg., 4–0; Middletown, 3–1; Burlington #2, 3–1; Barre #1, 3–1; Bergennes, 2–2; Varnum Continental #1, 1–2; Morrisville, 1–3; Barre #2, 1–3; Burlington, 1–3; Varnum Continental #2, 0–3.

**#1 New York State Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Canandaigua #1, 4–0; Selkirk, 4–0; Sag Harbor, 3–1; Rochester #1, 2-1; Gowanda #1, 2–2; Croton River, 2–2; Pleasantville, 1–2; Ad Press, 0–4; Fort Stanwix #1, 0–4.

**#2 New York State Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Elmira, 4–0; Twin City, 4–0; Rochester #2, 3–1; Adam Plewacki Post #700, 2–2; Oneida, 2–2; Canandaigua #2, 1–3; Gowanda #2, 0–4; Fort Stanwix #2, 0–4.

**75' Rifle League**—Standings to February 27th. Maplewood, 4–0; Greenfield #1, 4–0; Leyden, 3–1; Bergen Rangers, 3–1; Boston, 2–2; North Kern #1, 2–2; North Kern #2, 1–3; Greenfield #2, 1–3; Newark, 0–4; Brockton, 0–4.

### PISTOL

**Hawkeye Pistol League #1**—Three stage course. Cedar Falls #1, 8-1; Mason City #2, 8–1; Ft. Dodge #2, 6–3; Davenport #1, 5–4; Centerville, 5–4; M'town #3, 3–6; Ft. Madison, 1–8; Algona, 0–9.

**Hawkeye Pistol League #2**—Three stage course. Wilton Junction, 8–1; Des Moines, 7–2; Moose, 7–2; Cedar Falls #2, 6–3; Marshalltown #1, 4–5; Iowa City, 3–6; Davenport #3, 1–8.

**Hawkeye Pistol League #3**—Three stage course. Mason City #1, 9–0; Cedar Falls #4, 6–3; Davenport #2, 5–4; M'town #2, 5–4; Ridgeway, 5–4; Cedar Falls #3, 3–6; Ft. Dodge #1, 3–6.

**Twin City Pistol League**—St. Paul #1, 3–0; Minneapolis #1, 2–1; 1st National, 2–1; Post Office, 1–2; Minneapolis #2, 1–2; St. Paul #2, 0–3.

**New York & New Hampshire Pistol League**—Standings to February 27th. Piscataqua, 4–0; Roslyn #1, 3–1; Citizens #1, 3–1; Attica Prison Guards, 3–1; Fort Stanwix, 2–2; Ithaca, 2–2; New York C.A.A., 2–2; Elmira, 1–3; New York Telephone, 0–4; Croton River, 0–4.

**Eastern Pistol League**—Standings to February 27th. Gardner #1, 4–0; Rockland, 4–0; Burlington #2, 3–1; Burlington #1, 3–1; Citizens #2, 2–2; Towanda, 2–2; Fall River, 2–2; Sportsmen's, 1–3; Gardner #2, 0–4; Roslyn #2, 0–4.

**Mountain States Pistol League**—Standings to February 27th. El Paso, 4–0; Capitol #1, 4–0; Corpus Christi, 4–0; Grangeville, 2–1; Anaconda, 2–2; Havre, 1–3; Monte Vista, 1–3; Legion Post #79, 1–3; Gainesville, 0–4; Elk City, 0–3.

**Northern Tier Pistol League**—Standings to February 27th. Cedar Falls, 4–0; St. Paul, 4–0; Flint, 4–0; Virginia, 2–2; Ashland #1, 2–2; Kalamazoo #1, 2–2; Boise, 1–3; Grand Rapids, 1–3; Bay City, 0–4; Roslyn #3, 0–4.

**Central Pistol League**—Standings to February 27th. Gainesville #1, 4–0; Iroquois, 3–1; Ashland #2, 2–2; Volunteer, 2–2; Kalamazoo #2, 1–3; Birmingham, 0–4.

**N. R. A. Three Stage 20 Yard Pistol League**—Standings to February 27th. Tamalpais #2, 4–0; Post Office, 3–1; Forester, 3–1; Berkeley, 1–3; Atlanta, 1–3; East St. Louis #1, 0–4.

**N. R. A. Short Course Pistol League**—Tamalpais #1, 4–0; St. Paul, 3–1; Capitol #2, 3–1; Chicago, 3–1; Newark, 2–2; Park Ridge Police, 1–3; Iron River, 0–4; Charlotte, 0–4.

(*Continued from preceding page*)

## JUNE

### RIFLE

**6–7 Georgia (C*)**, Registered Rifle, Atlanta. C. L. Jackson, 50 Terrace Drive, N. E., Atlanta

**7 Colorado (C)**, Colorado Small Bore, Denver. Henry Kircher, 3030 Bellaire St., Denver.

**7 Indiana (C*)**, Registered Rifle, Anderson. Eugene Martin, 227 W. 38th St., Anderson.

**7 New York (C*)**, Forbes Rifle, Rensselaer. Henry W. Ristau, 38 Walker St., Rensselaer.

**7 Minnesota (C*)**, Annual Rifle, Albert Lea. Art M. Jenson, 217 S. Broadway, Albert Lea.

**14 Maryland**, Pointers Rifle, Sparrows Point. James T. Ambrose, Jr., 615 E. Street, Sparrows Point.

**14 Massachusetts (C*)**, Registered Rifle, Shelburne Falls. Emory C. Broadhurst, Shelburne Falls.

**14 Illinois (C*)**, Sheridan Club, Deerfield. B. C. Meyer, 919 Forest Ave., Deerfield.

**14 Pennsylvania (C*)**, Pennsylvania Northern Tier, Galeton. Basil Tuller, 47 Germania St., Galeton.

**14 Oregon (C*)**, Columbia-Willamette, Portland. E. L. Plogg, 1911 S. E. Ankeny St., Portland.

**20-21 Iowa (B*)**, State Small Bore, Des Moines. G. G. Cooper, 816 Telephone Building, Des Moines.

**21 Colorado (B*)**, State Small Bore, Denver. L. F. Markle, 1006 Olive St., Denver.

**21 New York (C*)**, Summer Rifle, Oneida. Donald D. Devitt, State Police, Oneida.

**21 New York (C*)**, Long Island Ass'n Small Bore, Woodbury. Hubert B. Guckel, 1511 150th, Whitestone.

**28 Montana (C*)**, Northwest Small Bore, Anaconda. E. J. Perro, 124 W. Park Ave., Anaconda.

**28 Oregon (C*)**, Registered Rifle, Eugene. Arthur F. Richards, 301 Lincoln, Eugene.

### PISTOL

**7 Illinois (C*)**, Sheridan Club, Deerfield. B. C. Meyer, 919 Forest Ave., Deerfield.

**7 Michigan (C*)**, Registered Spring Pistol, Jackson. R. V. Gray, P. O. Box 275, Jackson.

**12 California (C*)**, Tamalpais Pistol, Alto. Frances L. Wadman, Route 1, Box 854, Mill Valley.

**14 Michigan (C*)**, First Annual Pistol, Ann Arbor. Lt. C. M. Enkemann, Police Headquarters, Ann Arbor.

**21 Oregon (B*)**, State Pistol, Portland. John S. Altmanns, 405 N. Stanton St., Portland.

**21 Maryland (C*)**, Summer Pistol, Sparrows Point. Marcus H. Miles, Chief of Police, Sparrows Point.

**28 Michigan (B*)**, State Pistol, Detroit. Lt. Marvin Driver, Police Department, Detroit.

## CHALLENGES

The Forty-third Street Rifle Club desires postal matches with any team, five high scores of ten men to count. Course: 20 shots prone, 10 sitting, 5 kneeling and 5 standing. It is desired to exchange the targets, not simply scores. Address William Tracy, Secretary, 2108 Quentin Road, Brooklyn, New York.

The Brookline Squadron Sons of the American Legion Junior Rifle Club of Pittsburgh would like postal matches with any S. A. L. teams. For details write Edward Wilhelm, 104 Miltenberger Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## STOLEN GUNS

Springfield, Serial No. 470671. Purchased from D. C. M. in January, 1912. Stolen from Camp House in November, 1940. Notify J. E. Wallace, P. O. Box 165, Willow Springs, Illinois.

# DOPE BAG ☆ ☆ ☆ Conducted by F. C. NESS

## THIS MONTH:

**K–Hornet · .218 Bee · Mashburn Bee Maximum Lovell · Schmitt Imp. Lovell Meredith .224 Express · Ackley Imp. Lovell · Young .22 Rimless · Buis Chucker Kilbourn .22 Magnum · Niedner Rimless · Sedgley Imp. H.P. · Ackley Imp. Zipper · .22 H.P. Lovell · Marciante Blue Streak · Donaldson .22-4500 · .220 Donaldson Wasp · Miller .22-60 Magnum Ashurst .22-'06 · .217 Elliott Express .220 Swift and Varminter · Trade Dope**

So much of our correspondence has to do with the seemingly endless variety of "wildcat" cartridges that we are summarizing as much information as possible in this month's magazine. It must be remembered that much of the following data has come to us in letters from the experimenters and is not all based on experiments of our own. The average American shooter will continue to use standard loads in standard guns. After publishing this summary we hope to be able to return to monthly reports and discussions on those cartridges and guns which are of more universal interest. The devotion of this issue to the "wildcats" is a measure of self-defense in the hope that it will reduce our correspondence and give us more time to promptly take care of the inquiries from the "average shooters".

* * *

**K–Hornet.** In my new Diller-Daly-Kilbourn Hornet I use 13.2 grains No. 4227 with the W-M 45-grain 8-S (about 3000 f.-s.) and Sisk 41-grain bullets (about 3050 f.-s.) and also this latter bullet with 13.6 grains of the same powder (about 3100 f.-s.). These loads are accurate and effective. Two of them have given me individual 5-shot groups of .53 and .77 inch at 100 yards. The gravity drop of the 45-grain bullet is less than 29 inches over 300 yards, while the other two loads average 34.5 inches drop. With the group on aim at 200 yards the impacts of the three loads at 100 yards are, respectively, 1.46 inches high, 2.16 inches high and 2.53 inches above aim.

* * *

**.218 Bee.** I have a peculiar .218 Bee S.-S. which won't shoot well until it is overloaded. Unfortunately, it is on a light No. 2 action, but it prefers the heaviest loads developed in our M-54 rifle, rebarreled and chambered for the .218 Bee by Winchester. Every time we shoot these extreme loads (because they are most accurate) in the light rifle, we feel we are abusing it while catering to its whims. Such loads might possibly be dangerous in some other light .218 Bee rifle, and we feel constrained to recommend lighter loads. However, the ballistics are intriguing, and since J. B. Smith tested some similar heavy loads in his .218 Bee on the Sharps-Borchardt action, I am giving them here without recommending them, although primers, pressure signs and extraction were O.K.:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40-gr. | 8-S | 15 grs. | 2400 | 3330 f.-s. |
| 45 " | Hornet | " " | " | 3227 " |
| " " | " | " " | 4227 | 3040 " |
| " " | " | 16 " | " | 3166 " |
| 50 " | 8-S | 15 " | " | 3081 " |

**Improved .218 Bee.** Since Wotkyns and Wilson have now converted the .220 Swift into a wildcat which they call the Arrow, all modern .22 factory center-fire cartridges have finally been worked over, because Art Mashburn of the Mashburn Arms Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has (since middle 1941) an "improved" .218 Bee with a shorter neck and steeper shoulder as compared with the standard. As in the case of the Hornet, Zipper and Swift conversion jobs this Bee job also permits the use of standard factory ammunition in the same chamber including converted M-65 Winchester lever-action rifles.

It is a very neat and good-looking case. This means exactly nothing, because all wildcats can so qualify in the eyes of their designers. Mr. Mashburn believes improved results will be possible with No. 2400 and No. 4227. His present load is 16½ grains of No. 4198 behind the Sisk 50-grain bullet, which gives him inch groups at 100 yards. Apparently we have here, in effect, a 2-R Lovell load in a fatter case. In medium-capacity cases the short, fat shape is often an advantage in furthering combustion, but in small-capacity cases this is not always true. One advantage of Mashburn's .218 Bee is that it provides better brass and more of it as compared with the 2-R Lovell.

* * *

**Improved .22 Lovell.** Many gunsmiths have increased the capacity of the 2-R Lovell. Our original .22-3000 Lovell had a long sloping shoulder and was fine for heavy bullets. Our adopted charge was 17 grains of HiVel No. 3 behind the W. & S. 54-grain bullet. The sharp shoulder 2-R Lovell is better for lighter bullets up to 50 grains, but the blunt-nose 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet also works well even in a 16-inch twist. Our regular load in several of these rifles is 17 grains of No. 4198 (full to the mouth of most cases) and either the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet or the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet.

One of the earlier improvements on the 2-R Lovell was Matt Schmitt's copy of the .250 Savage shoulder (about 3/64 inch long) retaining the ¼-inch neck length. He used 18 grains of HiVel No. 3 behind the 45-grain Hornet bullet with good accuracy. Another good load in this case was 16 grains of No. 4227 and the Sisk 40-grain Lovell bullet. He had only one split neck out of 40, and no sticking cases even without benefit of resizing which would indicate his loads were not unduly heavy.

C. C. Meredith, of Ontario, wrote about his short-necked sharp-shoulder Lovell case which used 19 grains of HiVel No. 2 behind the Sisk 55-grain Express bullet. It was a Winchester S.-S. with No. 3 barrel relined with a Parker tube having a 14-inch twist. Using a low-mounted Parker-Hale scope this load printed only 1½ inches high at 100 yards when zeroed on aim at 200 yards. He said this case also burned very well No. 3031 and even No. 4320. He used No. 4227 and No. 4198 also, but only with lighter bullets. He called it the .224 Express, and said he was further increasing the capacity to 20 grains. P. O. Ackley has had a big-capacity Lovell case in which some of his customers are using as much as 19.4 grains of powder.

The Maximum Lovell which we tried was on an M-54 Winchester which had been built by Hervey Lovell for Henry E. Davis. This case held a lot of powder, and we used 18.3 grains of No. 4198 behind 50-grain and 55-grain bullets. These loads were chosen for fine accuracy and they were also fairly flat in the matter of midrange trajectory. With the zero on aim at 200 yards the 100-yard impact was 1.18 inches high with the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet, 1.40 inches high with the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner and 2.0 inches above aim with the 50-grain Sisk-Lovell bullet. When using 17.5 grains of No. 4227 behind the 55-grain bullet and 18.5 grains of the same powder behind the Sisk 41-grain Super-Lovell bullet, both grouped 1.62 to 1.65 inches high at 100 yards with the impact on aim at 200 yards.

A local shooter copied this Maximum Lovell and used a charge of 18.5 grains No. 4198 behind the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet. With zero on aim at 200 yards his 100-yard impact was 2.10 inches above aim. When zeroed on aim at 300 yards in the same firing the impact was 8.36 inches high at 200 yards and 6.28 inches high at 100 yards. The same bullet in any regular .22 Lovell driven by a case full of No. 4198 (16.5 to 17.0 grains' capacity) will show exactly the same drop. In fact, the two we tried were 2-R Lovells by different gunsmiths. One case held 16.7 grains and printed 2.00 inches high, while the other case, which held 17.0 grains, printed its bullet 2.3 inches high. These same rifles with the same load show a slightly flatter trajectory when the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet is substituted. Note, however, that in the original Maximum Lovell made by Hervey Lovell the trajectory came down to this 2-inch level when the Sisk 50-grain Lovell bullet was substituted, the trajectory being flatter with the 55-grain bullet and flattest of all with the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet, same charge, or 18.3 grains No. 4198, in each case. Also note that there was less drop with the loads of No. 4198 than with maximum loads of No. 4227. This is also true in the regular 2-R Lovell, although J. B. Smith got slightly higher relative velocity with No. 4227 powder in testing his loads of both propellants.

* * *

**Young .22 Rimless.** There are many versions of the short and fat case body in .22-caliber wildcats, dating from Zoerb's creations to one sent in by Charles B. Young in the summer of 1940. The original Zoerb .22 H.P. in his Springfield barrel and action gave 1½-inch groups at 100 yards. He copied roughly the Zoerb .22 H.P. Savage reduction, but used the .25 Remington rimless case. It makes a beautiful wildcat. Walter Harris of Berkeley, California, fitted a Sukalle barrel to Young's M-1917 action and chambered it with a Wilson reamer. Young planned on using No. 1185 powder in Western cases.

The load he finally developed was 24.5 grains behind the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet. Out of 200 groups, he had 50 hundred-yard groups in the 1- to 1¼-inch class. His best 10-shot group at 100 yards was ½ x ⅞ inch. This load, with either the 55-grain or 63-grain bullets, penetrates 5/16-inch mild steel easily, but the 55-grain bullet has more

zip and punches its plug of steel ¾-inch deep into the redwood backstop behind the plate. He resized and trimmed his cases after a dozen loadings. His first batch of cases were checked after nearly two dozen loadings and were all "still going strong" when he wrote.

* * *

**Buis Chucker.** Another of these shortened cases was a .25 Remington case shortened by H. H. Buis of North Platte, Nebraska, to 1.594 inches, a reduction of about ¼ inch. The maximum capacity is 26 grains of No. 3031, and the charges range down to 22 grains of the same powder. The shoulder bevel is 28°. Les Lindahl did the chambering; a Sukalle 14-inch twist barrel on a 30-S Remington action. Buis calls it the Chucker.

After firing over 1800 rounds it showed very slight wear on the lands at the throat. The average accuracy in testing sixteen 10-shot groups was 1.7 inches at 100 yards. The poorest bullets for accuracy were the R.A. 45-grain H.P. and the 63-grain Sisk Niedner. The best was the W-M 47-grain 8-S, which with 24 grains of No. 3031 averaged inch groups at 100 yards. It gave one 200-yard 10-shot group of 2.1 inches. The m.v. was estimated at 3300 f.-s. Zeroed an inch high at 100 yards the impact was 2⅛ inches low at 200 yards. That would be 2.06 inches high at 100 when zeroed for 200 yards. The maximum load of 26 grains gives about 150 f.-s. more velocity and the relative impacts are ¾ inch high at 100 yards and 1⅛ inches low at 200 yards. That would be only 1.32 inches high midrange of 200 yards. One group with W-M 65-grain 8-S bullet was tried, using 22 grains of No. 3031, and it resulted in an inch group at 100 yards. Buis used the R.A. No. 8½ primer exclusively.

Used principally on sod-poodles and crows, the Chucker also neatly bagged a coyote at 276 paces and an elk (head shot) at 80 yards. Buis says his cases stretch very little. After a dozen loadings they are run through the Wilson shell trimmer and not more than 20% show sufficient stretching to even reach the cutter. Extraction has been consistently easy.

**K-.22 Magnum.** Another converter of the .25 Remington case is that well-known K-Hornet man, Lysle Kilbourn. At least he was doing it back in 1939. He used a body taper of .010 inch and had a lot of faith in it. The capacity of the case was 39 grains. It worked fine through the M-30-S magazine. He fired one case as much as fifty times. Kilbourn's sample case (sent in) had been fired with 36.5 grains of No. 4320 behind the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet and this load had chronographed 3655 f.-s. m.v. His regular load was 32 grains of the same powder and the Sisk 55-grain P't'd Express bullet. With this load he shot more long-range chucks (300-450 yards) in the summer of 1939 than in all previous years combined. After 2800 rounds had been fired a chamber cast showed that only the very tips of the lands adjacent to the throat had been burned, whereas in his earlier .22 Niedner Magnum the lands were entirely gone for ¼ inch forward after 3000 rounds had been fired. Kilbourn does not use graphite wads. J. Bushnell Smith's pendulum gave the following velocities with the new K-.22 Magnum cartridge:

*R.A. 45-grain Hornet Bullet*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | grs. | 4320 | 3320 f.-s. |
| 33 | " | " | 3500 " |
| 33 | " | 3031 | 3620 " |
| 34 | " | 4320 | 3520 " |

*Sisk 55-grain Express Bullet*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | grs. | 4064 | 3245 f.-s. |
| 31 | " | 4320 | 3232 " |
| 32 | " | " | 3290 " |
| 33 | " | " | 3335 " |
| 33 | " | 4064 | 3355 " |
| 34 | " | " | 3453 " |

* * *

**.22 Niedner Rimless** is, like any of the above wildcats which are made on the .25 Remington rimless case, also the same breed of cats when made on the .30 Remington or .32 Remington cases because these have the same size heads, bodies and shoulders, differing practically only in neck diameters. This rimless case is fine for the M-30 Remington bolt-action in any of the three calibers mentioned, because it fits boltface, extractor and magazine. It has a greater capacity by 3 or more grains of powder than the rimmed .22 Niedner Magnum made on the .25-35 case for falling-block S.-S. rifles. My loads in the rimmed case and 44½ Stevens action were 21.8 grains HiVel No. 3, 23.8 grains Pyro D.G., 28 grains No. 1147, and 26 grains No. 3031. In the rimless case and Remington action our best load was 29.0 grains of No. 3031 behind the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet.

The heaviest loads reported as used in identical outfits were: 33 grains of No. 1147 and 31 grains of No. 3031 by Alfred A. Brooks, of New York, whose barrel was sensitive to fouling, but not to 1-grain changes in powder up or down nor to changes in seating depth up to ⅛ inch, indicating a peak load. K. B. Meldrum, of Wisconsin, used 26 grains of Pyro D.G. and 27 grains of No. 3031 with the 55-grain bullet. With the 45-grain Hornet he used 26 grains of HiVel No. 3 and 28 grains of No. 3031, claiming 3500 f.-s. With the W.R.A. 46-grain O.P. bullet he used 29 grains of HiVel No. 2 and said he got fine accuracy and 3600 f.-s. m.v. For light loads he said the Modern-Bond 48-grain gas-check bullet and the Ideal-Loverin gas-check No. 225438 shot fine with 12 to 14 grains of No. 2400 or 6.5 grains of No. 80. I used very similar light loads in my rimmed .22 Niedner Magnum.

* * *

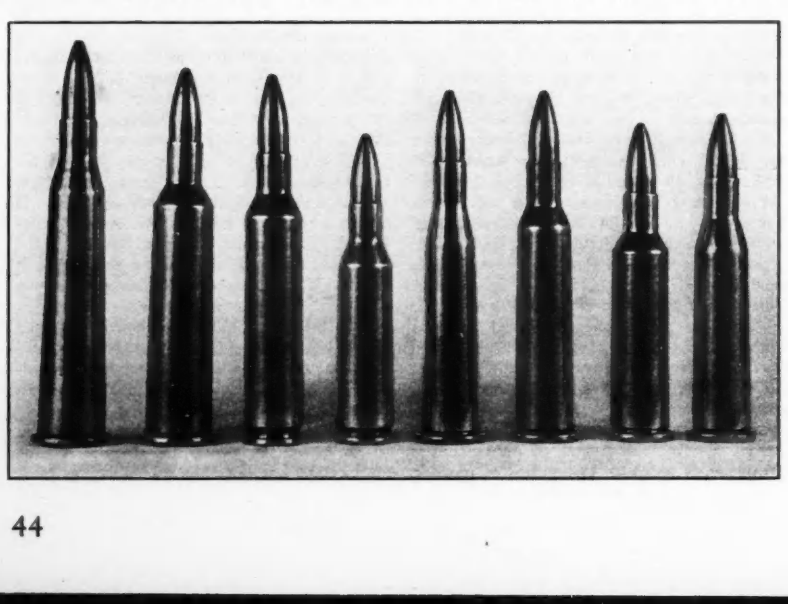
**Improved. .22 H.P. Savage** necked for .224-inch bullets is of about the same capacity as the rimmed Niedner Magnum and .219 Zipper. A. J. Schubert, of Texas, had one of these made by R. F. Sedgley, using the M-70 Hornet rifle. He used it on hawks with 27 grains of No. 3031 behind the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet. Finally, he developed a more accurate load by using 30 grains of No. 4064. This was also accurate with the 50-grain Lovell bullet. His best load with the latter bullet was a duplex load including a separator. On top of 6 grains of No. 2400 he firmly pressed a disc of waxed paper, cut of bread wrappers with a .38-caliber wadcutter, followed by 21 grains of No. 3031. This gave him his finest accuracy and it attained the highest velocity at apparently regular pressures. He estimated the velocity at 3500 f.-s. A disadvantage of the duplex load is the extra trouble entailed, as the seating of the paper wad requires a special multiple-prong wire-tool. This is in addition to the greater care required in loading and handling and shooting such separated charges. I would recommend a straight load and, if a duplex load must be used, I would suggest the careful development of a load uncomplicated by separators, and involving only closely-related propellants.

* * *

**Ackley Improved Zipper** has a shorter neck and a more abrupt shoulder than the standard .219 Zipper, but factory ammunition can be fired in the same chamber. The .22 H.P. Savage case (but not its .226-inch bullet) can also be used. R. F. Simmons of Aberdeen, Washington, had Ackley convert his M-99 Savage lever-action rifle which was fitted with a .22-caliber Springfield barrel. He used 26 to 28 grains of HiVel No. 2 behind 45-grain Hornet and 50-grain Lovell bullets. In the lever-action, groups average about 2¾ inches at 100 yards. In a good bolt-action heavier loads can be used and the accuracy is, of course, much better. One such bolt-action group reported was ½ inch at 40 yards.

**Some Donaldson .22 Wildcats**

**Left to right: old .226 Krag (holds 46 grains of No. 4320 powder); Donaldson .22-4500, 51-grain capacity; old .22 Rimless Magnum, 41-grain case; first .22 Rimless Wasp, 30-grain case; .219 Zipper, 33-grain capacity; Imp. Donaldson Zipper, 38-grain case; .220 Donaldson Wasp, 34-grain case; and the .22 Niedner Magnum, 31-grain case capacity**



**.22 H.P. Lovell**, as made by Hervey Lovell, is the very best of this type of cartridge which we have tried. While there are many similar cartridges today, Hervey Lovell developed it long before his .22-3000, or about 18 years ago, and we identify it definitely as a Lovell and consider it his creation. He uses two types; a long 12% shoulder for those who want to use long, heavy bullets, and a more abrupt 28% slope for average use and especially for the shorter bullets, up to and including the 50-grain weight. Our own rifle is of the latter type and our charge is 32 grains of No. 4064 behind the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet. It is very accurate and shows comparatively little gravity drop when fired over the same ranges against other high-velocity .22-caliber rifles. Apparently the velocity is high for such a modest charge, and the case is apparently a very efficient one. We have heard rumors of chronographed velocities as high as 3900 f.-s. with the 50-grain bullet and of 3700 f.-s. with the 55-grain bullet. The loads involved were about 30.5 grains of No. 3031.

The drop we obtain over 300 yards is ½ foot less than that of the factory .22 H.P. Savage with 70-grain pointed bullet or that of the factory .219 Zipper. Among those cases of similar size it practically equals our rimless .22 Niedner Magnum with 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet in that respect. With both on aim at 300 yards the latter prints 2.67 inches high at 200 yards and the .22 H.P. Lovell bullet, 3.73 inches above aim. With the same bullet the drop of both is about the same over 200 yards, using 29.0-grain load in the Niedner Magnum and the 32.0-grain load in the H.P. Lovell. Hervey Lovell advises me that the No. 4064 charge can be increased; up to 34.6 grains in some cases. A load of 34 grains would probably give the high velocities mentioned, or 30 to 31 grains of No. 3031. What we like about this H.P. Lovell is the ease of making cases. We use the .30-30 and .32-40 fired cases as well as the .22 Savage H.P. and Zipper.

In the "Lee-McCrea-Doering-Marciante" .22 Hi-Power, which T. K. calls "most efficient shell yet developed," J. B. Smith chronographed a new experimental 60-grain Morse bullet with 35 grains of No. 4350 and got 3446 f.-s., while 31 grains of No. 4064 gave it 3427 f.-s. We found that this holds 1¼ grains more 4064 than Lovell's case. With No. 3031 powder this "efficient pill" reached 3700 and 3900 f.-s., respectively, with 55-grain and 50-grain bullets. T. K. Lee told me 30 grains of No. 3031 in his own rifle equals 42 grains of the same powder in his Atomizer Varminter. When zeroed at 200, this Marciante Blue Streak (55 gr. 8-S) landed 1¼ inches high at 100 and 3½ inches low at 300 yards.

* * *

**Donaldson .22-4500** is one of the new series of cartridge conversions developed by H. A. Donaldson and made by Vernor Gipson. Although shorter than the old .226 Krag, this case holds 51 grains of No. 4320, while the loads used are 43 to 45 grains of the same powder. Harvey says it perforates more tool steel than any load he has used in his .220 Swift. With Byron Cottrell as a witness, last fall, Donaldson killed a chuck at over 300 yards using the 100-yard sightin,. This .22 Wildcat features easy extraction in falling-block actions and a rimmed case. It is, of course, made on the .30-40 Krag or .303 British case.

**.220 Donaldson Wasp.** This is a conversion job which holds more powder than the .219 Zipper. It can be made also from .25-35, .32-40, .30-30 or .38-55 cases. It is designed to utilize large-size rifle primers and to utilize and burn efficiently almost any available powder including Pyro D.G. and No. 1185. This Wasp conversion job was first started in the rimless version, using the .25 Remington case. The length is that of the 2-R Lovell. However, the shoulder, body shape and body-diameter ratio to bore and capacity were all carefully worked out experimentally. The rimmed version which followed proved to be a distinct improvement. Donaldson says the capacity is critical, and claims its bullet penetrated more steel than did some .22 cases holding ten grains more powder when using the same bullet. Even with the original rimless Wasp he got nearly as much penetration as with the .22 Varminter using the 50-grain bullet.

An important feature of the Donaldson design lies in the required special Gipson chambering which gives the body of the case a slight swell or belly. Done right, so that the elastic limit of the cartridge brass is not overcome, this promotes extraction. Over the swelled area, presumably, the case walls do not touch the chamber after springing back, and some of them drop out when the breech is opened.

Of course, if this chamber-freeing or enlarging is overdone, extraction would be impossible. An exaggerated relieving could be practical if done forward of the maximum body-diameter of a tapered case so that when fired its body would be enlarged from the shoulder back to the head, providing such swelling is confined at all points to that limit of body diameter which keeps the case walls parallel for the sake of easy extraction. This would provide a sort of duplex combustion, and would permit the use of compressed or extreme loads of powder, because of the flexible support of the case which could then swell out and find added space for its gases as pressures mount. Such a yielding arrangement of the heavy load would give the same combustion effects to a straight load as are commonly obtained with a duplex load in a regular chamber. This is a clue to the explanation of the astonishing velocities obtained by Donaldson and others in cases of relatively small, or normal, capacity. The first example of chamber relief which I can recall was the freeing (cutting forward) of the chamber shoulder of the Ross M-1905 military rifle for the rimmed .303 British cartridge back in 1917, although this was done for a different purpose.

Ralph Waldo Miller utilizes this duplex chambering idea in his .300 Magnum which is fired with the standard factory case shape and so blown-out, upon firing, to the peculiar concaved Venturi shoulder shape of which that of the McCrea .22 Super Magnum is an imperfect copy (see cut below).

We use the same idea in loading our various 2-R Lovell cases packed full of No. 4198 (to the mouth). These heavy loads are then compressed by the bullet (55-grain Sisk Niedner and W-M 50-grain 8-S). The safety factor is provided by the preliminary sizing of our cases at shoulder and neck to dimensions below those of the 2-R chamber at these points.

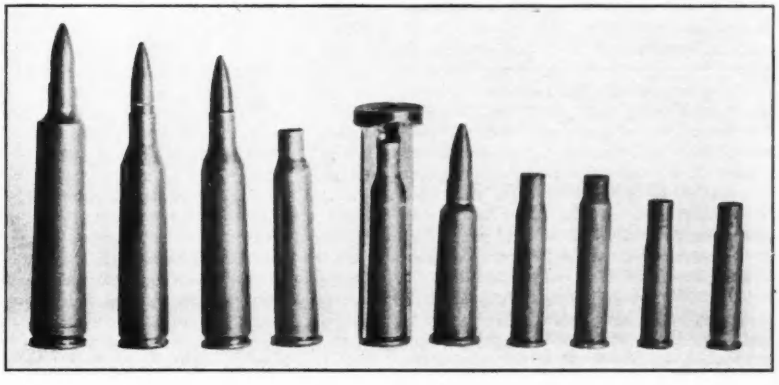
* * *

**.22-60 Magnum**, built on the .275 H. & H. belted case, by R. W. Miller, is pretty well covered in dispatches from E. G. Little, who spends many odd hours on Miller's range. It holds 29 grains more powder than the .220 Swift, or 69 grains, but the load is 60 grains of No. 4350. Using the 20-inch .220 Swift barrel and the .22-60 chamber, the same case was repeatedly reloaded with the Sisk 40-grain bullet and fired at 100 yards (in the X-ring) and, at 300 yards, in a group of 3⅞ x 1⅞ inches. The impact at 300 yards was 3½ inches lower. Then the .220 Swift was loaded and fired with its maximum load at both distances, and the 300-yard impact difference was 7½ to 8 inches.

Another .22-60 bull gun was loaded with the same 40-grain bullet and No. 4064 in charges of 56½, 58 and 60 grains weight. The three 5-shot groups ran about an inch at 100 yards. At 313 yards, 56½ grains was best, 5 shots in 3½ inches. The impact was 2½ inches lower than at 100 yards, with a load of 58½ grains. I asked Little to try some reduced loads in this .275 H. & H. Magnum case. This he did using the .22-60 and the

**Other .22 Wildcats**

**Left to right: McCrea .22 Super Magnum; .228 Ackley Magnum; Schmitt .22 Streamline; .22 H.P. Lovell; K–Zipper cut-away chamber by C. A. Hill, with standard factory case showing relative size of .219 Zipper; McCormack Short Zipper; Gebby 2-R Lovell (holds 20 grains of No. 4320); Maximum Lovell, for 18.3 grains of No. 4198; Standard .22 Hornet; Kilbourn Hornet (holds 14 grains of No. 4320 powder)**



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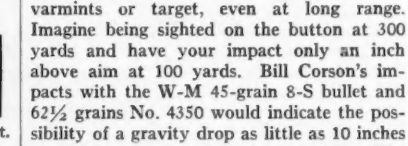

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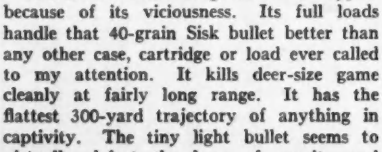

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Sisk 40-grain bullet. The best loads were 20 to 25 grains No. 2400 at 35 to 100 yards. The impact was 2½ minutes lower (straight down) than with the full charge, same bullet.

This .22-60 Miller Magnum has an appeal because of its viciousness. Its full loads handle that 40-grain Sisk bullet better than any other case, cartridge or load ever called to my attention. It kills deer-size game cleanly at fairly long range. It has the flattest 300-yard trajectory of anything in captivity. The tiny light bullet seems to virtually defeat the laws of gravity and motion as, apparently, it is not particularly sensitive to wind. It is finely accurate on varmints or target, even at long range. Imagine being sighted on the button at 300 yards and have your impact only an inch above aim at 100 yards. Bill Corson's impacts with the W-M 45-grain 8-S bullet and 62½ grains No. 4350 would indicate the possibility of a gravity drop as little as 10 inches at 300 yards and 4 inches at 200. The flattest we have fired or seen were 11.05 and 4.38 inches, respectively, with the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet in the .220 Swift. Bill's impacts were 3/16-inch low at 100, ¼-inch high at 200 and 4⅛ inches low at 300 yards. His scope axis was 1⅝ inches above the bore-axis of his .22-60 Miller Magnum. The strong solid head and gas-checking belt of its Magnum case offers comforting safety.

On the other side of the ledger, the case is too big for a varmint or target cartridge, or its capacity is too great for the small-bore, .224-inch gas escape, and the throat begins to go in a couple hundred rounds and is gone, for the finest accuracy, before 500 have been fired. As a deer gun it will go nearly twice that, which means a lifetime of shooting, if it is kept strictly off the target range and in the gun rack on every week-end outside of deer season. The high-intensity nature of the load makes its barrels sensitive to bedding faults, and this is true of heavy bull guns as well as of extremely light jobs. Its barrels must be perfectly bedded or left free floating. If anyone wonders how that little 40-grain Sisk bullet can withstand all that push, there is an adequate answer in the results obtained by Little, Corson, Miller and the latter's customers. Also it might be added that Miller's short-length free-boring has proven most effective with this particular combination of a small bullet at extremely high velocity. However, even free-boring does not prevent this 40-grain bullet from metal-fouling the bore after the first 10-shot group.

* * *

**Ashurst .22-'06.** Jack Ashurst, who has set himself up in Lyman McCrea's old El Monte shop, has a .22 Wildcat based on the .30-'06 case. The case is 2.255 inches long with a ¼-inch neck and a 30° shoulder slope. Ashurst has shot it with a great variety of loads over the past few months and the targets indicate it is not only accurate but somewhat versatile. The accurate loads include 18 grains of No. 80 with the Sisk 40-grain Hornet bullet; with the 50-grain Sisk bullet, 20 grains of No. 2400, 48 and 50 grains of No. 4350, and 45 grains of No. 4064; with the 55-grain bullet, 46 grains of No. 4350; and with the 63-grain Sisk bullet, 41 grains of No. 4350. Jack says his cases do not stretch. He has no chronograph facilities, but he does have available a stretch of the Mojave Desert where he can and does shoot up to 1500 yards.

* * *

**.217 Elliott-Express** is made on the .303 British case for .220 Swift loads. O. H. Elliott builds it on strong American falling-block actions and on fine British actions. He claims gilt-edged accuracy second to none. His standard load is 40 grains of No. 4064 behind the Sisk 55-grain S.P. which develops 4100 f.-s. in a 28-inch barrel. The bore is .220; the groove diameter, .224 inch; and the twist, one turn in 12 inches. One possibility, he mentioned, is a relined Lefever single-barrel trap gun. At present, defense work and private work is keeping Elliott busy 12 to 16 hours daily.

* * *

**.220 Swift** is the flattest shooting caliber we have put through our 300-yard drop course to date. It took the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet to achieve this status and a Smith custom load of 39.8 grains of No. 4064 powder. With the zero on aim at 300 yards the short-range impacts were only 1.98 inches high at 100 yards and 2.41 inches above aim at 200 yards. The same bullet driven by 36 grains of No. 4320 in our .22 Varminter landed 2.41 inches high at 100 yards and 2.82 inches high at 200 yards under the same conditions. The Schmitt .22 Streamline loaded with 39.5 grains No. 4064 behind the Sisk 55-grain Express bullet gave relative impacts of 2.53 inches high at 100 yards and 2.80 inches above aim at 200 yards.

With the similar 55-grain pointed factory bullet in the .220 Swift the factory ballistics show a gravity drop of 18.00 inches over 300 yards, 6 inches at 200 yards and 1.40 inches at the end of the first 100 yards. On this

same basis, the Sisk 55-grain pointed bullet in the .22 Streamline gave us an equivalent gravity drop of 17.76 inches over 300 yards, or exactly the same thing. The 50-grain 8-S bullet in the loads mentioned above gave us a relative 300-yard gravity drop of 14.05 inches in the .22 Varminter and only 11.02 inches in the .220 Swift with that J. B. Smith load. Furthermore, this .220 Swift was a standard M-70 with 24-inch barrel, whereas the .22 Varminter and .22 Streamline, respectively, had 27-inch and 29-inch heavy barrels.

As a matter of interest, in this connection, our 300-yard gravity drop figures might be given for the next best .22-caliber wildcats. In order, they are: .22 Rimless Niedner Magnum and 55-grain Sisk Niedner bullet, 20.02 inches; .22 Lovell H.P. with 55-grain pointed bullet, 21.25 inches; .22 Lovell H.P. with 50-grain 8-S bullet, 23.36 inches; .22 Krag (S.-S. Varminter) with the same bullet, 22.89 inches; 2-R Lovell with W-M 45-grain 8-S bullet, 23.48 inches; ditto with 55-grain Sisk Niedner bullet, 24.55 inches; ditto with 50-grain 8-S bullet, 24.03, 26.04 and 28.20 inches with different rifles, chambers and cases; and ditto with 47-grain 8-S bullet, 26.96 inches. The factory .22 Savage H.P. and .219 Zipper are next in order with 300-yard gravity drop figures ranging from 28.00 to 32.00 inches. This equals my K-Hornet.

The W-M 65-grain 8-S bullet is about the heaviest practical one for the .220 Swift, .22 Varminter, .22 Streamline, .22 Krag, .22-'06, etc. In the .220 Swift, using No. 4350 powder and this bullet, J. B. Smith clocked it at 3550 f.-s. with 2700 f.-s. remaining at 200 yards. He also killed a 150-pound deer at 125 yards with this load last fall. It was a quartering shot entering behind the shoulder and emerging through the brisket with a two-inch exit hole and shredding the heart enroute. The 300-yard drop is 23 inches.

Some reports on loads might be interesting or even useful. In the .22 Varminter we can use 22 grains of No. 4198 with the 45-grain Hornet bullet; 37 grains of No. 4064 with the Sisk 40-grain Express; 30 grains of No. 3031 with the 55-grain Sisk-Niedner bullet; and 36 grains of No. 4320 with the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet. The latter load gives 3767 f.-s. In the .220 Swift, for an accurate load, we recommended 33 grains of No. 3031 with the Sisk 55-grain Express. L. N. Lyle, of Ohio, liked it in Western cases with W.R.A. No. 120 primers. The m.v. is 3390 f.-s. It shot through 5/16-inch cold rolled steel with ease, making half-inch holes and burying the steel plug that deep in sandstone behind the plate. The maximum load for the 55-grain bullet, with a seating depth of .25 inch, is 36.5 grains at an m.v. of 3635 f.-s. The overall cartridge length is 2.56 inches. Cases must be trimmed frequently as they elongate, and, after firing, new cases usually need some neck reaming. We used an overall length of 2.69 inches with this bullet and 35.5 grains of No. 4064 powder. We used the same charge with the Sisk 63-grain blunt bullet and an overall of 2.72 inches. We seat the Sisk 55-grain blunt-nose to make the same cartridge length and increase the charge one grain, or to 36.5.

**Another K-Hornet.** Griffin & Howe and Lysle Kilbourn are regular converters of the .22 Hornet to the Kilbourn-Hornet chamber shape which adds a rounded shoulder to the case for greater powder capacity, and, of course, a shorter neck. Before Kilbourn announced his baby, Clarence A. Hill was playing with the idea. This year he sent us a sample of his converted Hornet case which had a 1/8-inch neck, a rounded 30° shoulder and a .01-inch body taper. In two converted M-70 Hornet rifles it gave minute-of-angle groups with 14 to 14½ grains of No. 2400. In W.R.A. or Western cases these are maximum loads, behind the 41-grain Sisk bullet, for easy extraction. In Remington cases 14¼ to 14¾ grains can be used without primer leakage or case sticking. C. A. Hill's address is: 1616 W. 2nd Street, Dixon, Illinois.


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## TRADE DOPE

**J. E. Gebby Ill.** Jerry Gebby of the Ohio Rifle Barrel Company is convalescing from a serious illness, still in a hospital, and is unable to work or answer correspondence.

**A. A. Easton** informs us that much of the credit for the design of the Easton reloading presses belongs to their mechanical engineer, Mr. J. V. Fullmer, who personally machined all the experimental and test models. He adds assurance that all models will soon be available.

The Easton tool was reviewed in the Dope Bag of last month, on page 46.

# THE ARMS CHEST

The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results.

Advertisements are accepted from annual and life members of the National Rifle Association, *for personal transactions exclusively*, at 8¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge $1.20. For all *commercial* advertisements the rate is 10¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge $1.50.

Groups of figures are computed as one word. Spell out all descriptive words; abbreviations may lead to serious misunderstandings and thus impair the effectiveness of your ad. Box number or blind ads will not be accepted. Please give your *complete* name and address, so as to facilitate the proper issuance of money-orders or checks, and to insure the prompt delivery of all mail or telegraphic replies. All advertisements *must* be accompanied by cash. Final closing date is the 5th of the preceding month. *Please print all advertisements plainly*—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the *condition* of guns advertised these standard phrases must be used: *Perfect* means factory condition. *Excellent* means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. *Very good* means practically new condition, implying little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and only minor surface scratches or wear. *Good* means moderate use with some finish worn off, only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. *Fair* means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, nothing worse than minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is sufficiently accurate for hunting. *Poor* means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

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WINCHESTER 94 OR MARLIN 36 CARBINES 30-30 or 32 Special, excellent, good as new, $36.00. Springfield Sporter 1903 nickel plated, excellent, $50.00. Savage 99 Carbine, very good, $45.00. Rifleman 1935 to 1942, $12.00. Colt 25 Automatic, good, holster, $12.00. O. Allyn, 14 McKinley, Albany, N. Y. 4-42

VERY GOOD, HI-WALL HORNET; LATE ACtion, heavy target barrel, nice wood, 4X Scope, $32.50. Excellent Winchester 63 with 333 Weaver Scope, $30.00. Hi-Wall Musket, action good, barrel poor, $10.00. 9mm Luger, 3¾ inch barrel, good, 50 shells, $25.00. WANT—Excellent High Standard, Model H. E., short barrel. John T. Page, Box 323, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 4-42

SEALED CASE 2,000 CAL. 45 M1909 REVOLVER Cartridges Frankford Arsenal, $60.00. 1,200 Cupro Nickel 150 grain .30-06 extracted bullets, corrosion free, $10.00. L. L. Cline, 325 Cedar St., San Antonio, Texas. 4-42

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**Final closing date for the May issue is April 5th. Full instructions above.**

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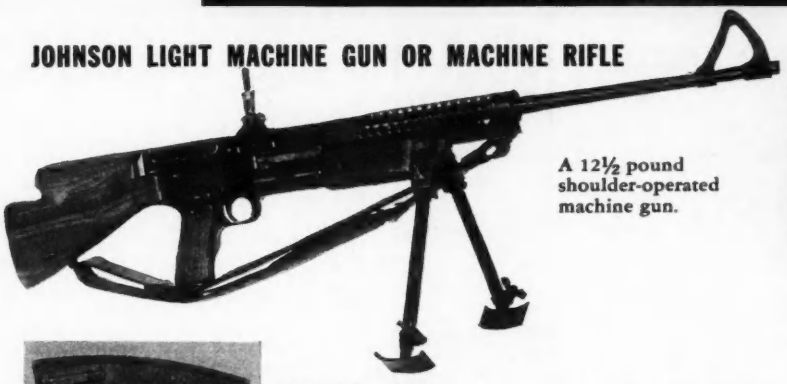

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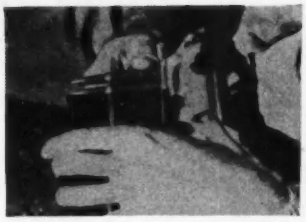

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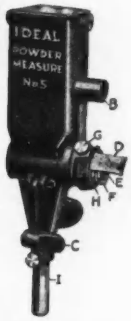


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SELLING, 52 H.B., EXCELLENT, $50.00. VARminter, 30S, H.B., $85.00. .30-06 Stoker Enfield, $45.00. Mauser, 300 Savage, $50.00. 250-4000 Mag., perfect, $175.00. 357 Mag. Rem. S.S. 7¾" HB., excellent, $40.00. Vaver Receivers for 52, $10.00; for Sears Target, $8.00; perfect. 22 Stevens Offhand 6", perfect, $15.00. H. & R., 10 Ga., long range, single, perfect; 60 High Power shells 4s & 6s, $14.00. Ithaca, 16, double, $40.00. Sizers, Seaters, and plenty of very good cases included with the custom built rifles. No trades. Clifford Warrick, 498 Locust Ave., Washington, Pa. 4-42

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S. & W. 357 MAGNUM, $75.00. WINCHESTER 54, 30-30, $50.00. 32 Colt Auto, $20.00. WANT—38 Super. L. M. Springer, 2017 20th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio. 4-42

STEVENS TIP-UP RIFLE, 32 R.F., ORIGINAL sights, excellent, $20.00. S. & W. 22 Kit Gun, target grips, excellent to perfect, $35.00. Winchester Model 70-257 Roberts, Redfield sights, excellent to perfect, $70.00. Weaver 330 Scope, crosshair reticule, new, $30.00. Redfield Scope Mount for above, new, $10.00. Kenneth Larsen, Grantsburg, Wisc. 4-42

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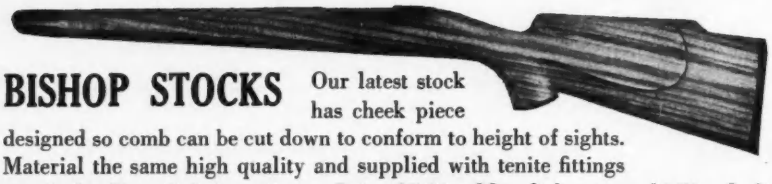

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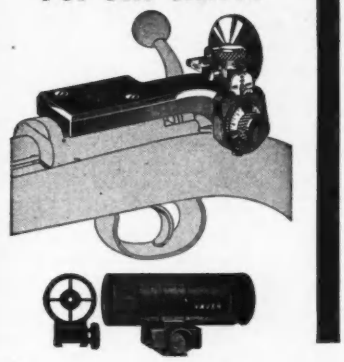

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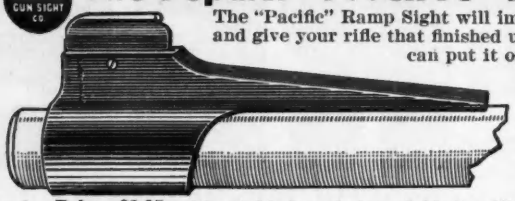

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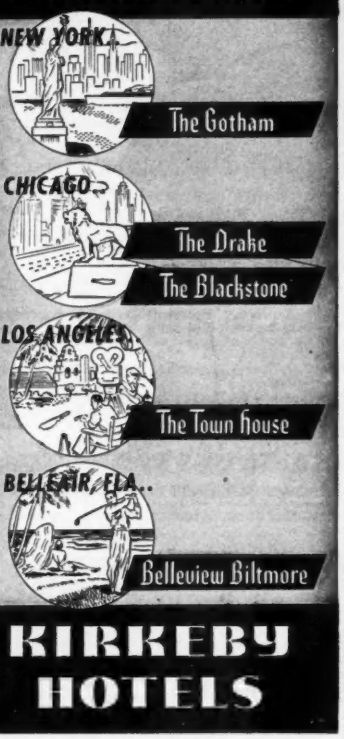


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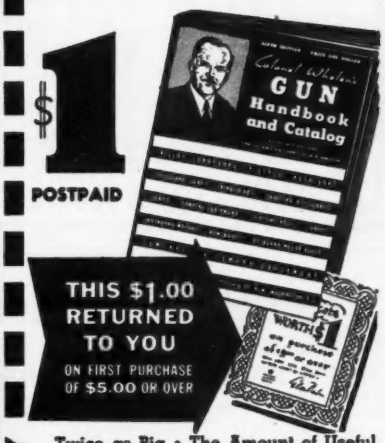


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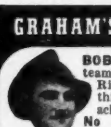

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**WILSON WILL TRADE ITHACA 12 GA. Double 30 M. & F. for good clean 32 or .380 Colt's or Savage or .45 cal. Colt's. Wilson's, 3082 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 4-42**

TRADE—.357 S. & W., 8¾", MARBLE BEAD, shot 75 rounds, for modern 12 gauge or 3 barrel. Also, want excellent HE, 6¾", High Standard. Francis Bean, 4841 Farnam, Omaha, Nebr. 4-42

TRADE—MAGNUM 6" FOR SHORTER. PREfer short action. Sell trade general collection—engraved Flat Top Single Action Colt, like new Parker 12 for Magnum, WANT—Magnum, heavy .38 Spl. Colt, MT, adding machine. Gun list 10¢. Miller Bedford, New London, Ohio. 4-42

**WILSON WILL TRADE KRAG SPORTER 30-40 Cal. for S. & W. or Colt's .38 Special. Barrel and action must be good, blueing not important. Wilson's, 3082 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 4-42**

TRADE—VERY GOOD IVORY INLAID FINELY checkered Walnut Stock for M-54 Winchester, ivory P.G. cap, $10.00. Barrel for 54 Winchester Hornet, rechambered by Kilbourn, good, $7.00. 69 Winchester checkered stock, sling and swivels speeded up action, good, $10.00. 355 Weaver scope, $7.00. M. E. Timmons, 422 Vine St., Kenton, Ohio. 4-42

**WILSON'S WILL TRADE PARKER Trojan 12 Ga. 28 MF. VG condition for Colt or S. & W. 38 Special and cash. Wilson's, 3082 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 4-42**

LONESOME? 285 DETECTIVE FICTION, BLUEbook, '35-'40; 70 Popular Mechanics, Science, '32-'38. Incomplete, excellent condition. F.O.B. Best handgun offer by April 20th. Robert Lober, 55 Garden Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. 4-42

**WANTED**

**WANTED—ANTIQUE FIREARMS; POWder flasks, gun books. Will buy entire collections, cash. James Serven, Box 1777, Santa Ana, Calif. tf**

WANTED—K-22, COLT OR S. & W. 38 SPECIAL, Colt Autos in 25, 32, 45, Super. Issue Enfield, Krag, Springfield. Or restocked Army Rifle. Powder Measure, Scales. Almon Williams, Berea, Ohio. 4-42

WANTED—EJECTOR AND EJECTOR LOCK FOR Rem-Lee 45-70 Rifle. Also 45-70 Rifles. Guns to sell or trade. List. C. N. Taylor, 7015 Chelton Road, Bethesda, Md. 4-42

**WANTED—ANTIQUE ARMS. SINGLE pieces or entire collections. Wm. M. Locke, 3607 Ault Park Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. 6-42**

WANTED—HIGH GRADE TARGET SCOPE with mounts for Winchester 52. Howard A. Squires, Little Building, Boston, Mass. 4-42

WANTED—.45 COLT NS 5½" late model only; very good or better. R. Stevens, 2901 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 4-42

**WANTED—45 COLT FRONTIER, BLUED, as new; also late Frontier Frame, 4½" Hi-Standard E; S. & W. Triple Lock 44 Special. D. F. Gowen, 322 Plant, Tampa, Fla. 4-42**

WANTED—FOLLOWING ARMS & MAN (OLD American Rifleman) Magazines; 1919 February 1 and December 8, 22, 29; 1918 January 1 to and including June 15 (weekly); 1917 and prior years. Arthur Leidesdorf, Elberon, New Jersey. 4-42

**WILSON'S WILL PAY CASH! FOR 32-.380 and .45 Cal. Colt's and Savage Automatics. Barrel and action must be good, blue immaterial. Need 1000 pieces. Wilson's, 3082 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 4-42**

WANTED—12 GA. WINCHESTER PUMP, Standard, Trap, or Heavy Duck, with, without compensator, ventilated rib preferred. Explain fully. J. Robertson, 470 Granville St., Vancouver, Canada. 4-42

**WANTED—RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, PISTOLS, Revolvers, Binoculars, Cameras and Projectors. We buy, sell and exchange all types of good used firearms and photo equipment. Just ship us what you have and we'll gladly send you our best price. If not satisfactory we'll promptly re-ship. M. & H. Sporting Goods Company, 512 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Established 1867.) 4-42**

WANTED—.44 SPECIAL S. & W. MILITARY, 6½", blue; .44 Special Bisley, 7½", blue. Perfect inside, very good or better out. B. R. Gardner, Life Member, Salyersville, Ky. 4-42

**WANTED FOR CASH — SHOTGUNS, Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers. Can use all makes and types. Describe guns fully in first letter, state price, all mail answered. Big Ben Mercantile and Loan Co., 179 Third Street, San Francisco, Calif. tf**

WANTED—.357 OR .45 SHOOTING MASTER OR New Service Target in excellent or perfect condition. Hamilton Vreeland, Jr., Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. 4-42

**WE NEED HANDGUNS, 38 SPECIALS, 45's, 380's, etc., and .06 or other heavy caliber Rifles for guard duty, etc. Give top prices. Rush. Wm. Veazey Hdwe., 3275 University Ave., San Diego, Calif. 4-42**

WANTED—MODEL 25 REMINGTON RIFLE, either calibre, condition bore immaterial, action very good or better. One Noske Peep-Eye. W. C. Neville, 18 West Lane, Houston, Texas. 4-42


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**WILL PAY CASH FOR .30-06 GOVERNMENT Issue Cartridges. Write price and particulars. J. W. Jenkins & Sons, 428 State, Salt Lake, Utah.** tf

WANTED—BORCHARDT AUTOMATIC PISTOL (early type Luger) in good condition. K. B. Murdoch, 17 High St., Glen Ridge, N. J. 4-42

**WANTED—WILL PAY $40.00 FOR S. & W. .357 Magnum; $20.00 for S. & W. 38-32. Robert W. Knight, Seneca Falls, New York.** 4-42

WANTED—25-20 CARBINE OR RIFLE; ALSO .30-06. Wm. Karvonen, 1001 East Second, Aberdeen, Wash. 4-42

**WANTED—CASH PAID FOR ANTIQUE firearms, Lugers, Mausers, 45 Colt S. A., World War rifles, bladed weapons, Cased Colts, Derringers. Robert Abels, 860 Lexington Avenue, New York.** 4-42

WANTED—NEW WINCHESTER 2R LOVELL cases, unfired, unprimed. State price. D. J. Martin, Bayfield, Colorado. 4-42

**WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for Target Pistols, Revolvers, Rifles and Antique Guns of all kinds. Ship for estimate. Public Sport Shops, Dept. R-47, 13 So. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.** 4-42

WANTED—20 GA. DOUBLE 28 IN. MODIFIED barrel, auto ejectors and single trigger. Dr. John H. Lucas, Brookfield, Missouri. 4-42

WANTED—TWO 32 GA. BRASS SHOTGUN Shells empty. H. George, Dunkirk, N. Y. 4-42

WANTED—FOR CASH: DOUBLE BARREL .410 Shot Gun. Side by side or over-under barrels. Both barrels full choke. Prefer 2½ inch chambers. Foreign makes and high grade guns preferred because they are lighter. Please give full description in letter. James Vance, M.D., 315 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas. 5-42

**WILSON WANTS PISTOLS. WILL PAY very high prices for .32 and .380 cal. Autos Colt's and Savage. .45 Cal. Colt's and .38 Special S. & W. and Colt's. Ship your guns for inspection and state price wanted in first letter. Must secure 1000 pieces immediately. Wilson's, 3082 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio.** 4-42

WANTED—GOOD .30-06 OBERNDORF MAUSER action or rifle, with hinged floor plate. Condition of barrel and stock immaterial. Walther High Power Pistol. Henry Wichers, Russell, Kansas. 4-42

WANTED—'19 SAVAGE LONG RIFLE IN PERfect condition; also Pacific dies for 220 Swift. Ellsworth Anderson, Cokato, Minnesota. 4-42

**CASH PAID FOR USED LUGERS, REvolvers, Rifles and Shotguns. Stoeger Arms Corp., 507 5th Avenue, New York.** tf

WANTED—4 POWER 'SCOPE, 8 POWER monocular or field glass in Goerz or Zeiss. E. A. Hatton, Box 243, San Antonio, Texas. 4-42

WANTED—LATE ISSUE SPRINGFIELD; ALSO accessories and reloading tools. Knute Nelson, 1545 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wisc. 4-42

WANTED—SOUTH BEND TAPER ATTACHment for South Bend 9" Workshop Lathe. Alfred Marciante, 1216 Princeton Ave., Trenton, N. J. 4-42

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WANTED—SPRINGFIELD BARREL AND stock, Service or Sporter; also bayonet and Lyman 48 Sight. Ideal Lubricator for 45 A.C.P. Carl Lindahl, 180 North Wabash, Chicago. 4-42

WANTED—K-22 AND .38-44 OUTDOORSMAN. State price and condition. Robert Graham, 1206 Louise, Santa Ana, Calif. 4-42

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WANTED—USED WINCHESTER 52 OR REMington 37-22. Give full particulars. W. J. Costello, P. O. Box 1209, Charlotte, N. C. 4-42

**WANTED FOR CASH—PRISM BINOCulars, Field Glasses, Microscopes, Sextants, Surveyors and Builders Levels. Give description and price in first letter, all mail answered. Big Ben Mercantile & Loan Co., 179 Third Street, San Francisco, Calif.** tf


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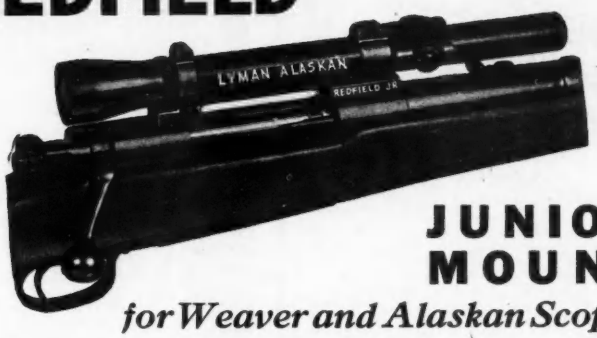


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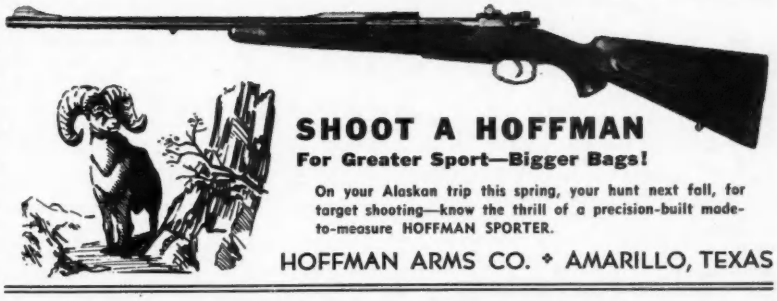



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WANTED—S. & W. K-22 REVOLVER IN EXCELlent condition or better. J. C. Elliott, U.S.C.G. "Tiger", Honolulu. 4-42

**WANTED—300 SAVAGE RIFLE, 32 AUTOmatic, 45 Automatic Pistol. Will pay cash. Jerry Weiss, 312 S. W. 3rd, Portland, Oregon.** 4-42

**WANTED — PISTOLS; ANTIQUE AND Modern; will pay up to $35.00 or more for: K-22, Ace, Match Target, 38 Special, 45 Auto, Magnum or Luger. Also want muzzle loaders, deer and target rifles, scopes, binoculars and ammunition. T. A. Hawn, Box 35, Station A, Los Angeles, Calif.** 8-42

WANTED—ALL VERY GOOD OR BETTER: Issue Enfield; Colt .22 Official Police; S. & W. .357 or 1926 Model .44 Special with 5" barrel or under. Howard Hale, 916 Bliss, Winfield, Kansas. 4-42

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WANTED — 1903 SPRINGFIELD .30-06 Rifles as issued. Will pay twenty to thirty dollars, according to condition. Also want Smith & Wesson 1917 Model, good to excellent. Kimball Arms Company, Woburn, Mass. 5-42


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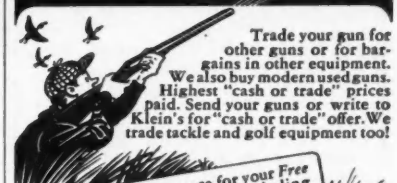

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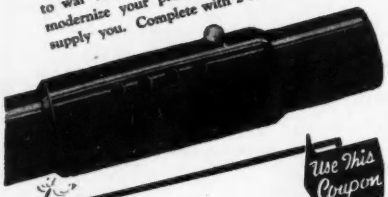

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WANTED—.30-40 KRAG CARTRIDGES, .45-70 Cartridges. Springfield Rifles, Enfield Rifles, Krag Rifles. Colt Revolvers and Automatic Pistols. Warshal's, First-Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 4-42

WANTED—SINGLE-SHOT OR BOLT-ACTION .22 Rifles, Hornet, Lovell, Varminter, or? Describe fully. Hunting Scope. Marshall Waldon, 2001 Allston Way, Berkeley, Calif. 4-42

WANTED—100 NEW CARTRIDGE CASES FOR .35 Newton; also Krag lower band-swivel. P. E. Hotchkiss, 804 W. Healy, Champaign, Illinois. 4-42

WANTED—HENSOLDT "DIALYT" BINOCULARS 10 x 50 or Bausch and Lomb 10 x 45 Binoculars. Nick Truth, New England, N. Dak. 4-42

WANTED—.45 REMINGTON AND .45 SAVAGE Automatic. .45 Luger and Stoeger Luger. S. & W. Magnum 8¾". Arthur Leidesdorf, Elberon, New Jersey. 4-42

WANTED—CASH FOR S. A. COLT .38 SPECIAL or .45, 5½", or will trade rare Merwin Hulbert Revolver. Sell unaltered Krag, good, $18.00. Walter McDowell, Grove City, Pa. 4-42

WANTED—LATEST HENSOLDT BINOCULARS 6 x 42, 7 x 65 or 8 x 65; 30 Luger 3¾, Super 38, 32 Special Carbine. Pete W. Brown, Box 527, Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska. 4-42

WANTED—LATE .32 COLT AUTO IN PERFECT condition. Up to $25.00. Examination required. Floyd N. Sunasack, 6055 Forsyth, Detroit, Mich. 4-42

WANTED—WINCHESTERS, 70-06 OR 250-3000; 32 Special; 61 or 62 Model. Remington 30, .30-06. Twenty Double. Sell excellent Winchester 12, 16 guage. John Borland, Emlenton, Penna. 4-42

WANTED—SMITH & WESSON 357 MAGNUM, 5½ or 6 inch barrel, state price and condition. George N. Lathrop, Bristol, Vermont. 4-42

WANTED—WINCHESTER 52 STANDARD, VERY good or excellent. Describe sights, stock, condition, serial. H. R. Cloud, Box 2433, Orlando, Florida. 4-42

CASH FOR YOUR GUNS AND AMMUNITION. State lowest cash price and describe fully in first letter. All mail answered. Alliance Gun Exchange, 1405 S. Rockhill, Alliance, Ohio. 7-42

WANTED—ENFIELD OR SPRINGFIELD 30-06. Must be excellent inside. Ralph Zarneke, Redfield, South Dakota. 4-42

WANTED—TWO PAIR BINOCULARS, B. & L. or Zeiss 7 x 35 preferred or what have you? R. R. Rickett, Willard, Ohio. 4-42

WANTED—COLT ACE, WOODSMAN 4½", very good or better condition. Herman Harris, 3920 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Illinois. 4-42

WANTED—BROWNING O-U, 30" or 32", F&F or F&M, Pigeon grade, VR and SST preferred. Also any caliber Walther H.P. Model pistol. J. Stiem, 3701 Euclid Ave., Berwyn, Illinois. 4-42

WANTED—.270 WINCHESTER RIFLE. REASONably priced. State condition and sights. All answers acknowledged. Jack A. Brite, 636 N. Van Buren, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-42

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WANTED—COLT .38 DETECTIVE SPECIAL, 2" barrel in excellent condition. Must be new Model. Chas. M. Glenn, Jr., 5305 Matoake Ave., Richmond, Va. 4-42

WANTED — HI-STANDARD PISTOL, MODEL H-D or H-E, 6¾" barrel. Earl Southworth, 304 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C. 4-42

WANTED—BULLETS FOR .280 DUBIEL; 115 or 117 grain flat base bullets for .25 caliber; Enfield action; Lyman 48 for .22 Springfield. Sell: Target Model 70, .270 Winchester, fired 100 rounds, extremely accurate. Selected by Winchester. Charles Magnante, 120 Cabrini Blvd., New York, N. Y. 4-42

WANTED—.38, .357 REVOLVERS, BARRELS 4". binoculars 8X, 10X. Hadley Stephens, 133 Union St., San Diego, Calif. 4-42

WANTED—REMINGTON 37, WINCHESTER 52 H.B., 69A. B. C. Dial, 505 Forest Glen Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 4-42

WANTED—SWIFT, SCOPE, 22 MOULD, TOOLS, binoculars, K-22, Kit-Gun. Best offer cash, C.O.D. Examination. A. M. Dryden, Jr., 320 E. Cypress St., Santa Maria, Calif. 4-42

PRIMERS WANTED—WE WILL PAY $4.00 per thousand for N. M., N. C. primers. State make, size and amount available. Ringuette Sporting Goods, Grants Pass, Oregon. 4-42

WANTED—NATIONAL MATCH SPRINGFIELD as issued in perfect condition. O. J. Anderson, 5717 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill. 4-42

WANTED—EXCELLENT S. A. A. .44 SPECIAL, 7½"; OMTHB; 44½ or Winchester Hi-wall action; 75 Sporter stock only. B. Tomlinson, 28 West 44th Street, New York City. 4-42

WANTED—.32-20 COLT SINGLE TARGET REvolvers, fine; .38 O.M.T. fair, all letters answered. S. W. Havens, 925 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-42

WANTED—22 CONVERSION UNIT FOR LUGER. Give description and price. D. D. Baer, Honesdale, Pa. 4-42

WANTED—S. & W. KIT GUN, EXCELLENT OR better. Also Stevens "Off Hand", excellent. Cash. C. C. Warne, Jr., 76 Northview Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. 4-42

WANTED—Pacific Dies, etc., for .30-06, 30-40. Colt Woodsman, Win. 52 Speedlock condition unimportant. Sharps-Borchardt action. .45 Colt mould. Melvin Nelson, 4056 N. E. 6th, Portland, Ore. 4-42

WANTED—CASH FOR PERFECT 4½ INCH Woodsman. Charles R. Hendrix, 5817 Columbia, Hammond, Indiana. 4-42

WANTED—MOD. 70, 220 SWIFT STANDARD, must be excellent or very good, give best price. H. Schmidt, Cherryland St., N. S. Pgh. Pa. (14). 4-42

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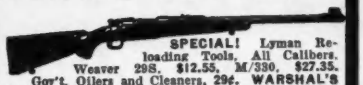

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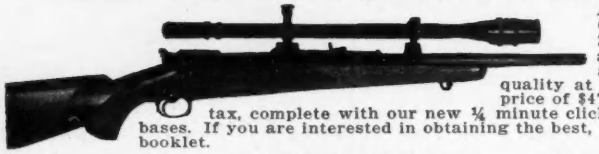

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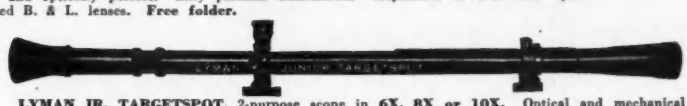

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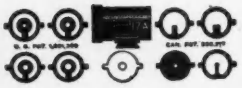

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REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS, Rifles. Very liberal allowances for such firearms toward purchase of photographic equipment. In spite of present conditions we can make immediate delivery of Bolex Cameras, Eastman Model 90 8mm Cine-Kodaks, Bell & Howell 8mm and 16mm projectors, Bell & Howell Filmosounds, 1-inch f/1.5 lenses, 1¾-inch f/1.9 lenses, 2-inch f/1.9 lenses, 15mm f/1.5 lenses, 2-inch f/1.6 lenses, Kodak Ektras, and other items now very scarce. Write for full particulars. National Camera Exchange, Established 1914, 11 So. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 4-42

WANTED—SEVERAL THOUSAND EACH LARGE (2½) and small (1½) pistol primers. Non-mercuric, non-corrosive. Dr. C. G. D'Oench, 607 N. Grand, St. Louis, Mo. 4-42

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COLT NEW SERVICE, TARGET MODEL, .44 Special, hand honed action, very accurate, Reloading outfit and other extras. Ranger Pump, 12 ga. full, $22.50. 300 Krag cases, 2½¢. Surface plate square, $5.50. Rifleman 1935-'41. C. A. Graves, 632 North Linwood, Indianapolis, Indiana. 4-42

SELL: EXTRA BARREL FOR REMINGTON 31-16 solid rib IC excellent, $19.50. Colt 38, fair, $11.00. New sun lamp, used little, cost $30.00, sell $19.50. Emil Fafeita, Ord, Nebraska. 4-42

YOUR KRAG OR ENFIELD, EQUIPPED with modern speed action and hunting telescope sight, makes splendid sniping and hunting rifle. Special price on complete job. Kenneth Clark, Madera, Calif. 4-42

COMPLETE ENFIELD BOLTS, NEW, $4.75. Extractors, $1.10. Firing Pins, $1.00. Ejectors, 60¢. Springfield, Krag, Mauser 98 parts. DuPont 4227, 4320, 3031, 4064, $1.75 pound, lots 5#, $1.60. Flaig Brothers, Hunter's Lodge, Millvale, Pa. 4-42

RIFLE CLUBS! SPECIAL PRICES ON Official N. R. A. Tournament Targets. T. G. Crain, 916 Race St., Altoona, Pa. 4-42

.22 VARMINTER, SUKALLE HEAVY BARREL, Enfield action, custom stock, checkered, pad, scope blocks, reloading tool, cases, bullets, excellent, $55.00. WANT—.270 components, 30-40 and 30-06 cartridges. Curran Bashore, Mifflintown, Pa. 4-42

.38 SPECIALS AND OTHER CALIBERS, Colt S.A.A.'s, D.A.'s and S. & W.'s Automatics. High power rifles. Finest stock making, Gun Blueing, Custom Gun Building. 218 Bee's and other 22's converted to Mashburn Bee, 3200 to 3500 f.s. with 50 Gr. bullet. Stamp for gun list and gun building work. Mashburn Arms, 100½ W. Grand, Oklahoma City, Okla. 4-42

FOR SALE: BULLET METAL 15¢ LB. Ammunition, 38 Spec. 145 Gr., 3¼¢. 45 A.C.P. 200 Gr., 3½¢. Above Ness type, bullets only, $6.00 M. I. N. Wagner, Ashland, Ohio. 4-42

WANTED — 6.5MM MANNLICHER - SCHOEnauer, deluxe 348 Winchester. Describe condition and price. Julius Low, Newpoint Place, Amityville, N. Y. 4-42

TRADE—VERY GOOD 44-40 COLT LIGHTNING for 6-8X Scope. T. R. Conrad, Indiana, Pa. 4-42

FOR SALE OR TRADE: BISLEY 38-40, 455 Webley Mark VI, Remington O&U Skeet, Browning O&U, Fecker 1½"X10, B. & L. Spotting Scope, 45-90 Winchester 1886, Mannlicher 8mm, Schwinn, Paramount, Special Racing Bike $45.00. WANT—22, 38 Sp., 45 Handguns. Andrew Spina, Towanda, Pa. 4-42

WINCHESTER 21 VENT. TRAP, PERFECT, $165.00. Winchester 65, 218 Bee, Unertl ¾" Scope, perfect, $85.00. Krag 30", excellent, $25.00; same 24", $25.00, Sporter, $35.00, new 06 barrel, polished, no blue, $10.00, new 30 cal. barrel? dovetail near breech, $5.00. Herman Treptow, Milltown, N. J. 4-42

WANTED—.30-06, .30-40, .45 C.A. ISSUE Ammunition. State price, condition. Trade or cash. Flaig Brothers, Hunter's Lodge, Millvale, Penna. 4-42

DANIEL LEFEVER TWELVE GAUGE SHOT Gun, excellent barrels, 28 in. Krupp Steel, full and modified, automatic ejectors, $60.00. George Pearsall, 514 North State Street, Chicago. 4-42

TRADE — HI-STANDARD "A" 4½", THUMB Rest, perfect, for perfect K-22. New Service .38 Special, very good, for S. & W. Heavy Duty or Outdoorsman. Lt. H. G. Snead, Station Hospital, Fort Eustis, Virginia. 4-42

WANTED—CASH FOR GOOD MINIATURE camera preferably 2¼ x 3¼. WANT—Smith and Wesson Officers Model 1917—45 Revolver. Lyman Alaskan Scope. All letters answered. Arthur Chafin, Logan, W. Va. 4-42

WINCHESTER 65 218 BEE, PERFECT IN., V.G. out, $42.50; latest Winchester 52 Bullgun, no sights, perfect, $67.50; latest Hi-Standard HE 4½, perfect, $33.00. Field glasses: B. & L. Companion, excellent, $13.50; Airguide 4 x 32, new, $11.00. WANT—Vest pocket binoculars. William Kirkpatrick, 104N. Broadmoor, Topeka, Kansas. 4-42

WANTED—A GOOD .30-06. SPRINGFIELD, ENfield or M-70. E. Ferris, 447 Maison, Grosse Pointe, Mich. 4-42

WANTED—MODEL B HIGH STANDARD 6" Bbl. in very good condition; also Model 8 Remington Auto. A. Thomson, Box 68, Marysville, Calif. 4-42

SELL OR TRADE: NEW ARGUS SPOTTING Scopes; Baldax Candid Camera 3.5 lens, Weston #650 Meter; both excellent, $45.00. WANT—Rifles, Scopes, Etc. T. G. Crain, 916 Race St., Altoona, Pa. 4-42

WE HAVE THEM! STANDARD GRADE Remington 720 Model .30-06, 257 Roberts, 270 cal. Win. 70 .30-06, excellent, $78.40. Flaig Brothers, Hunter's Lodge, Millvale, Pa. 4-42

WANTED—ALASKAN, ZEISS, VOIGHTLANDER, Dr. Girard Rifle Scopes; also ammunition. What have you! W. Miller, 723 E. 76th St. Los Angeles, Calif. 4-42

FOR SALE: ONE STANDARD WINCHESTER 70 300 Magnum, $70.00, perfect. Modern Gunsmithing, Howe's, 1 & 2 volumes, $12.00, not soiled. F. W. Britten Watch and Clockmakers Manual, $2.50. Modern Methods of Watch Adjusting by Harold Kelley, $2.50. A. F. Regal, Sappho, Washington. 4-42

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TWO NEW GUN BOOKS—"FORGOTTEN Heritage" (history of the Kentucky Rifle) by Davis at $4.00, and "Encyclopedia of American Hand Arms" by Chinn-Hardin, $8.00. Money immediately refunded if you are not fully satisfied. Order from, Standard Printing & Publishing Co., 910-914 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., or place your order with your favorite dealer. 5-42

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WILL PAY CASH FOR EXCELLENT 20X SUPER Targetspot or 1½" Unertl. John S. Stewart, Box 145, St. Charles, Illinois. 4-42

WINCHESTER 75 TARGET, EXCELLENT, 77 front, 8X scope, case, $34.00. Trade for Woodsman. J. E. Haley, 1531 Lincoln Ave., Utica, N. Y. 4-42

WANTED—LATHE, 9½" SWING, 4½' BED. Oversize spindle preferred. R. C. Hoard, 2416 N. Mesa, El Paso, Texas. 4-42

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS of Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. What have you? H. E. Roehrs & Co., Closter, N. J. 5-42

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF GOOD GUNS and ammunition. $55.00 for Smith Magnum. Hershey's, Orrville, Ohio. 9-42

GREIFELT & CO., O&U, NO. 1 GRADE, 12 gauge, ejector, 26" M&F, stock 14⅜", fine engraving and beautifully executed every detail, heavy leather case, $250.00. D. E. Larson, 933 E. Virginia, Denver, Colo. 4-42

WANTED—COLT S. A., .44 SPECIAL, 7½", blue, excellent or better. Frank Wardell, Croghan, N. Y. 4-42

38 SPECIAL S. A. COLT, 7½, BLUE, PERFECT in, V.G. out, $33.50. Another in like condition with King ramp front, $37.50. Mod. 65 Win. 218 Bee, perfect, $48.50. Also several S. A. Colts. Geo. W. Cole, Life Member N. R. A., Barnard, Kansas. 4-42

WINCHESTER 70 H.B., 220, NEVER USED. Sell or trade cameras. Earl Gilbert, 428 Woodland, Houston, Texas. 4-42

WANTED—EXCELLENT COLT SUPER .38, reasonable. Give full description. E. Holley, 137 E. Highland, Tracy, Calif. 4-42

WANTED—NATIONAL MATCH SPRINGFIELD, late issue. Perfect. Star Gauge preferred. E. C. Murphy, 3473 Piedmont Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. 4-42

FOR SALE: REMINGTON ENFIELD, SLING, bayonet, $30.00. Winchester deluxe .348 Model 271, with $8.00 Silvertips, $60.00. Both guns perfect. Some late .30-06 at $4.00 per hundred. Colt .45 Shooting Master, excellent plus, King handfit aluminum grips, sweet trigger, wonderfully accurate, $40.00. Money orders. Charles Brodsky, 106-19 97th Avenue, Ozone Park, N. Y. 4-42

WHILE MY STEEL LASTS, BARRELS fitted for the following cartridges: 22 L.R., Hornet, Lovell, Lee-Doering HP, Swift, .257 Roberts, 30-06, 300 Magnum, price $30.00 each. Prompt service. J. R. Buhmiller, Eureka, Montana. 4-42

SELL OR TRADE: DOUBLE BARREL Rigby Express Rifle Cal. .450, highest grade, side locks, trunk case and accessories, like new, $250.00; Joseph Lang .375 H. and H. rimless Double Barrel, with extra 12 gauge shotgun barrels to fit, $200.00; Remington Gamemaster .32 Cal. sample, $55.00. Arthur Kovalovsky, 1515 No. Gardner Street, Hollywood, California. 4-42

FOR SALE OR TRADE: MALE SHORTHAIR Pointer Pup, six months, registered litter. WANT—Colt Woodsman, very good. J. C. Curtis, New Lisbon, Wisconsin. 4-42

WANTED—A FAIR TO GOOD .30-06 SPORTER, cash. Dr. E. W. Ernst, 1624 Hyde Park Ave., Waukegan, Ill. 4-42

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WANTED—FRANKFORT ARSENAL MUTIPLE Bronze Mold for .45 round balls. Laurence Hathaway, 1702 North Nelson St., Arlington, Va. 4-42

**METAL-CASE .30 Cal. Gov't. Bullets**

150 gr. Cupro Nickel. $10.00 per 1000, lots of 5000; lots of 1000. $12.50; less than 500, 1½¢ each. 172 gr. Boattail .30 Cal. bullets. $15.00 per 1000, lots of 5000; lots of 1000. $17.50; less than 500, 2¢. All f.o.b. Samples, 25¢.

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WANTED TO BUY—38 SPECIAL COLT Revolvers or Smith and Wesson, and also high powered Rifles. Berman's Sport Shop, 112 W. Washington Ave., South Bend, Ind. 6-42

SAVAGE 23D, HORNET, EXCELLENT; 8 power 1⅛ in. Fecker Scope, $79.00. 1, 31 Remington Skeet, matted rib, Cutts, like new, $69.00. 3 Pr. Ray-Ban Glasses, $10.00 pr. Renox 6X25 Prism Binoculars, $60.00. 4 Power Glasses, $15.00. Savage 16 Ga., 26", 3 shot, mod., $35.00, used, good. High Standard, excellent, Model E, $39.00. Gabriel Pacciarelli, 1447 Neilson St., Utica, N. Y. 4-42

PARKER AHE GRADE 12 GA. BARRELS full choke and refinished, beautiful new stock, regular retail, $530.00, now only $231.75. Hodges Sport Shop, Grand Rapids, Michigan. 4-42

AUTOMATICS: .32 MAUSER, NEW BARREL, otherwise good, $18.00; .32 Walther, perfect, $25.00. R. S. Watkins, Prospect, Ohio. 4-42

WANTED—ANTIQUE RIFLES; GOOD HAWKEN; very good Applebay and Wigit Targets. Lee Monroe, Washington, Illinois. 4-42

SELL: SPRINGFIELD ACTION WITH BARREL. Mauser actions. WANT—Winchester 70, .220 and cases. George Zimmerman, Euclid Ave., Bristol, Virginia. 4-42

MOSSBERG SPOTTER, PERFECT, $3.75 CASE, $18.00. A-5 Scope, 4 point Lyman mount, $22.50. WANT—Iron sights for H.B. 52. Karl H. Sunderman, Buffalo Center, Iowa. 4-42

WANTED—CAMP PERRY COLT, VERY GOOD. Henry Johnson, First & Main Sts., Winston-Salem, N. C. 4-42

WANTED—K-22, LATEST MODEL; ALSO .357 Magnum, both excellent condition. L. G. Pratt, 89 Broad St., Room 1130, Boston, Mass. 4-42

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE (NEW) BARREL for D.C.M. Sporter, or trade cased pair .44 C. & B. Remingtons on above. L. L. Hodges, R#4, Jonesboro, Tenn. 4-42

WANTED—WINCHESTER MODEL 70 SUPER Grade Rifle 375 Magnum or .30-06 caliber in perfect condition, for cash. S. C. Umbower, Roaring Spring, Pa. 4-42

WANTED—SMITH & WESSON KIT GUN .22 caliber; Smith & Wesson K-22 Masterpiece; Smith & Wesson Military & Police Target .38 caliber; Officers Model Target .22 caliber; Officers Model Target .38 caliber, Standard or heavy barrel; give complete description as to condition, state price expected. All letters answered! Alex Montgomery, Hadley, Mass. 4-42

FOR SALE: LYMAN 5A SCOPE, FLAT TOP post reticule, $25.00. Lyman 3X Field Scope same type reticule, $15.00. Both optically perfect and equipped with ⅛" click mount. Subject to inspection. Dr. J. H. Gibbes, 1417 Hampton Ave., Columbia, S. C. 4-42

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LUGER 7.65mm, AMERICAN EAGLE, EXCELlent, $50.00. Will pay new price for Lyman Alaskan 2½X All-Weather scope if in perfect condition. Richard Ackart, 155 Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y. 4-42

WANTED—M70, 220 SWIFT, VERY GOOD INside. State best price. R. S. Bain, 104 W. California Ave., Columbus, Ohio. 4-42

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR 16-28 SHOTGUN, very good, 128 copies of AMERICAN RIFLEMAN from May 1931 to December 1941. Make offer. Frank Ruth, 121 Bixley Heath, Lynbrook, N. Y. 4-42

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**Also, new regulations** to be administered by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, requires that Federal permits must be secured for the *sale or purchase* of powders and primers.

**See page 17, this issue, for further information.**

# Gun Shy Defense

## *Let's continue the battle against gun shy defense!*

• The N. R. A. provides the leadership and rallying point for those organizations, outdoor magazines and individuals who, year after year, carry on the fight for sane firearms laws. Your membership is a vote of confidence in this work!

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I certify that I am a citizen of the United States and that I am not a member of any organization or group pledged to, or working for, a program aimed at the destruction of our present system of government as established by the Constitution of the United States.

APPLICANT..... AGE.....
*(Signature)*

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CITY..... STATE.....

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I am glad to recommend this applicant whom I know to be a reputable U. S. citizen.

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***"A Nation of Riflemen"!***

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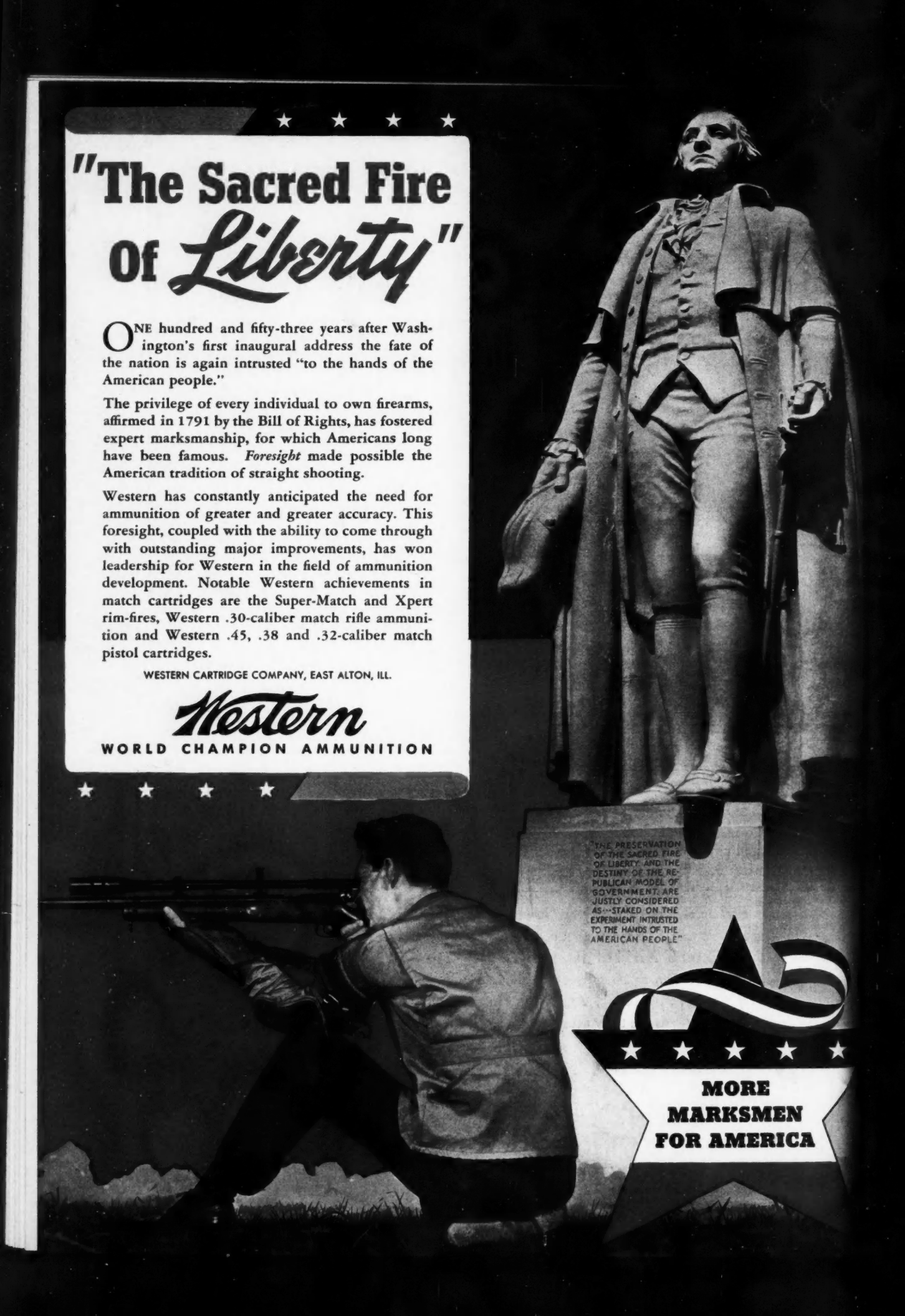
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